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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF CLEVES, &c.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN reply to the enquiries of your correspondent, D. contained in the Athenæum of the 1st December last, permit me to offer some further observations on those subjects, of which he has requested more particular elucidation.

The author, to whom I am chiefly indebted for the account of the "Order of Fools,"* has rendered a most important service to the lovers of historical and antiquarian memorabilia, not only by contributing in a most essential degree to our acquaintance with the valuable remains of antiquity, once forming the proud boast of Cleves, but also, by preserving an unperishable record of those noble vestiges of past ages, which were totally annihilated by the barbarous and merciless hands of the French revolutionists, upon their first irruption into Holland in the winter of 1794-5. The work in which we find this interesting record is entitled, "Nachrichten über die zu Cleve gesammelten, theils Römischen, theils väterländischen Altherthümer, und andere daselbst vorhandene Merkwürdigkeiten, &c. &c."—"Account of the partly Roman and partly national Antiquities collected at Cleves, as well as of other curiosities extant there, by the ci-devant President of the Chamber of War and Domains, and Minister of State, M. von Buggenhagen. Berlin, 8vo. Maurer, 1795."

In regard to Brandt's "Ship of Fools," it may be permitted me to doubt the circumstance of that book being originally written in the *German* language. For, if we are to place any reliance on the testimony of one, who certainly possesses fair claims to competency of judgment, I think no other evidence is requisite to prove that it is of Dutch origin. The testimony to which I allude, is that of Alexander Barclay, who, in his "Shyp of Folys of the Worlde," printed in

* Published in the Athenæum of the 1st Sept.

1509, by "Richarde Pynson at his coste and charge," has cloathed that celebrated satire in an English garb. At the beginning of this translation we are informed that the "Stultifera navis" was the labour of one Sebastian Brandt, a *Dutchman*, and Doctor of both Laws in the county of Almayne, who composed the book in his native tongue. And, under the dedication to Thomas Cornish, bishop of Tine, &c. we further find a note, stating that "This present boke, named the Shyp of Folys of the Worlde, was translated in the Coledge of Saint Mary Otery, in the Counte of Deuonshyre, out of *Latin*, *French*, and *Doche*, into Englysshe tonge, by Alr Barclay, Preste, &c. &c." Now it is well known, that James Locher, a discipie of Brandt, composed a Latin version of his master's work, which was first published by Jue. Zachoni in 1488. And it is equally notorious, that a French translation was made by an unknown writer, and first printed at Paris in 1497, under the title of "Le Nef des Folles."

Having thus accounted for the *Latin* and *French* editions, which Barclay consulted, it now remains for me to state, that Dr. Geiler von Kaisersberg translated Brandt's work into German, and adding some very valuable notes to his translation, published it under the title of "Das Narrenschiff. Strasburg ed. Johann Grüninger. 1520." It is contained in 124 folio pages. A German version of the Stultifera Navis existed, I believe, previously to that of which Dr. Geiler is the author.

From these circumstances it is I infer, that the "Ship of Fools" was originally written in the *Dutch* language, and the evidences which I have adduced in support of my inference, will, I trust, convince your intelligent correspondent that it is at least founded on a rational and defensible basis.

Allow me to entreat your further indulgence for a few more remarks concerning the "Order of Fools." The passage from Onofrius Brandt's preface to Dr. Geiler's translation, which I alluded to on a former occasion, is this:

Mancher das Narrenschiff veracht,
Das zu dem Ersten ward gemacht,
Und meÿnt, es wär der *Narren Orden;*
Der seh nun was draus seÿ geworden.

As late as in the year 1792, at the clearing out of a cellar under the castle of Cleves, a piece of cornice, of black stone resembling marble, was discovered, which bore the impression of a fool's head; and a similar head is also to be seen on the carved work of the arch in the present Antiquaries' Hall. The fool's head found in 1792, has been placed over the door of entrance to that hall, immediately beneath its companion. It may be reasonably supposed, that the tower in the castle of Cleves (still called the "Schwanenburg," where the Order of Fools held its sittings) was adorned with some such suitable decoration; and that this might have been destroyed when the completion

completion of the upper wing of the castle, in which the above piece of cornice was found, took place in 1664.

Yours, &c. H. W. S.

December 12, 1807.

TRAVELS THROUGH THE COUNTRY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, DURING THE YEARS 1805-6-7.

MANY have been the conjectures as to the exact part of Germany which was occupied by the adventurers, who being invited into Britain after the departure of the Romans, in some time over-ran it to the almost total extirpation of its primitive possessors, and from whose appellation the present names of England and of Anglia are derived. History has left us no doubt upon the fact of their being Saxons, but it appears that they were distinguished from the general body of that people by a peculiar prefix, and upon this prefix rests the mystery. The Latin signification of the word has led some antiquarians to go so far as to pretend that they were denominated Angles, or Anglo Saxons, from a particular weapon, or from the irregular shape of the boundaries of the little district they were supposed to occupy. Others have asserted, without any reasonable authority either from tradition or historical evidence, that there was a particular country (now unknown) which they denominate Anglia, and place out of the boundaries of Saxony and out of Germany itself. We are told of Saxons, Angles, and Jutes coming in a body. In support of this notion, several words are cited in the language of the present inhabitants of Jutland, which have an analogy more or less striking with others in the provincial dialects of some parts of Great Britain.

Proofs of this nature, unsupported by better evidence, are the most inadmissible perhaps of any, since the resemblance of words in the English and Persian languages would admit of similar deductions against the testimony of all history. The Jutes were, besides, Danes, whose irruptions into this country happened subsequent to the coming of the Saxons, whose perpetual enemies they ever were. If, on the other hand, we assume for a moment the supposition, that there was a separate nation called Angles inhabiting an outside corner somewhere bordering on the extremity of Germany, consequently not in Saxony, we by that very assumption destroy all claims to their additional designation of Saxons.

As in modern topography the extensive country of Saxony, which forms a large proportion of the ancient Germania, has been divided into two large circles of the empire, so at a more remote period did a similar distinction prevail under other names. The maritime part, or Lower Saxony, including all the coast from the Eyder to the Rhine, that is, from Schleswig to Holland, was known among the natives not by a Latin term, but by an appellation derived from a word in their own language, allusive to the peculiar occupation of the people:

Ang'el

Ang'el signifies an apparatus for fishing in the sea. In our language we have words derived from the same etymon: to angle, angling, angler.

The Anglo-Saxons were then the seafaring people, the fishermen or inhabitants of the coast; and the Angles, and Anglo-Saxons, one and the same people.

HELIGELAND.—Although I have crossed the North Sea several times, I never before had the satisfaction of getting a distinct view of the natural advanced post and probable rendezvous of the Ang'el-Saxon masters of these shores. On discovering the little island of Heligeland, we recognized our approach to the coast of our destination, and the ship hove to, to await a pilot whom we saw standing for us. This spot is remarkable for being frequently as dangerous to shipping as some of its inhabitants are at times useful. It enjoys the singular advantage, in point of situation, of being nearly equi-proximate to the mouths of five great navigable rivers, the Eyder, Elbe, Weser, Yade, and Ems, and contiguous to the whole north-west coast of Germany.

This coast is very dangerous at every season of the year to navigators, on account of the numerous reefs, shoals, and sunken rocks that are met with in all its extent. It is usual, therefore, for most vessels bound to Embden, Tonningen, or any of the intermediate ports, to take pilots off Heligeland, if they can get them. In moderate weather these people are complaisant enough, but when it is unfavourable they raise their demands to a pitch of exorbitance beyond credibility. Animated with the inherent spirit of ancient piracy, they eagerly grasp the opportunity to make the most of *the harvest;* and, aware that they have no rivalry to contend with, do not blush to ask a recompense equal to the amount of a ship and cargo for bringing her safe to anchor. They raise their demands not so much in proportion to the real danger of the vessel, as according to, what they are admirably skilled in divining, the apprehensions of the person who commands her. And the badness of the charts hitherto published leaves every ship-master at their discretion. Heather's is said to be the best, yet even that abounds with serious inaccuracies.

Until very lately the *hufflers*, or pilots of Heligeland, were under no sort of subordination. They are now numbered and registered, and obliged to wear badges, which answer the purpose of warrants, and enable the government to keep some little check upon their misconduct. Two of these men came into our ship together; they were father and son; and the reason why we were favoured with the presence of the second was, that they had some business to settle ashore, so that it was purely a matter of accommodation to themselves. They scarcely spoke English enough to give the word of command, but they made up for that deficiency with me, by their very communicative disposition. From the numbers on their badges, it appeared that their community was more numerous than might be supposed to exist on so small a place. The son's number was 462, very legibly figured upon a bronze plate of indifferent workmanship. The father, a hale, robust man of above sixty, bore one with the number 132, from which it

it may be inferred, that there were belonging to the same place 131 individuals older than himself engaged in the same hazardous occupation. This conjecture was confirmed by the old man, and the fact is a convincing proof of the healthfulness both of the occupation and the island. He had never been sick, he assured me, in his life. Sickness was very rare on the island. They have no doctor, he said, and no apothecary; adding, with broad pleasantry, "we believe, that as long as we have none, we stand the best chance of having no occasion for any."

I was now near enough to distinguish the form of the island, and the large and dangerous sand-banks that discover themselves at low water. It is high land throughout, coming on every side to an abrupt cliff, and is nearly level at the top. The utmost length is no more than one English mile, and its breadth much less; yet I am assured by my pilot that there are 4000 inhabitants upon it, all natives. Those who are not pilots support their families by fishing and smuggling. The latter practice was so common formerly, and the prevention of it in the island attended with so many difficulties, that it has been late found expedient to grant the inhabitants, as far as the supply of their own wants requires, a formal privilege to carry on a free trade with all nations.

In many other respects, besides smuggling and piloting, there has prevailed a great remissness of police in Heligeland. Its population was under very little restraint of any kind, other than what they chose to submit to among themselves. The government of Denmark, however, since the beginning of the present war, has thought proper to keep a detachment of soldiers in the island, to preserve good order and maintain its neutrality, which some of the cruizers belonging to France and England had dared to violate by making captures under the very guns of the batteries. Nay, the pilot assures me, that some of them have had the audacity to fire into the batteries themselves.

The language of these people is neither Danish, low German, nor Dutch, but a local jargon composed of all three, with some words of French, Galic, and Runic.

An American ship was lost here some time since, under circumstances that shew the very great necessity which still exists for enforcing letter regulations among the pilots. She was driven within a short distance of the island in thick weather, and made the usual signal for a pilot. A boat came off, one of the crew of which offered to take charge of her, but insisted upon having six hundred guineas for his trouble. The captain thought the demand unreasonable, and hesitating to give so much, the pilot sheered off to enhance the bargain. There were other pilot boats at hand, but as they all maintain a secret understanding with each other, not one would come on board for less money. The vessel was in consequence stranded upon the island, with a valuable cargo, to be plundered for the general benefit.

Such an instance of a pilot's refusing to do his duty is not merely reprehensible—it deserves exemplary punishment. The captain, notwithstanding, was much to blame, since it is but reasonable to presume,

sume, that no court of admiralty would award the payment of an extraordinary sum disproportioned to the service rendered, if the agreement he was compelled to enter into were submitted to its decision. A case occurred about two years ago, where the consignees in Hamburgh of a vessel bound to Tonningen, succeeded in reducing a compulsory agreement of this kind from twelve hundred pounds down to sixty.

As we neared the continental shore, we could observe each moment a more striking dissimilarity between it and the coast of England. The dikes, however, present rather a gay appearance, especially where they are whitened over by the immense flocks of geese that browse along their sides. That sight of itself is some novelty; and the uniform level of those anti-marine fortifications, contrasting with the odd shapes of the huge roofs of buildings that serve as a common habitation for men and cattle; the varied forms of large windmills in motion, and wooden steeples peeping up at distances, closing into groupes, and opening from each other as you pass, communicate to the whole a very grotesque effect.

At the entrance of the Yade we took a river pilot and discharged our two islanders. We proceeded then without interruption to an anchoring place called Fair Hook, distant about two miles from the harbour and point of Ekewarden dike. Here we cast anchor for the night, and next morning, tiding it up, moored among twenty or thirty other vessels, between a small flat island and a projecting angle of the dike, in five fathom water.

I presently went ashore, and my eagerness was as quickly changed into surprise at seeing the place to which the Bremen traders have been condemned to resort for more than two years.

The entrance of the river, indeed, is not nearly so dangerous as that of the Eyder, and the anchoring is good; but to give an adequate idea of the adjacent country is beyond the powers of description. It is one continued swamp, or, if there be any exception, it is where it sinks into large lakes of mud. It is uniformly intersected by deep wide ditches, full of water every where to the surface of the ground, and enclosed by a high mound of earth, with a sort of road at the top, on one side of which you behold the sea rising fifteen or twenty feet above the level of the land, which the mound preserves from daily submersions. There is no part of Essex or of Lincolnshire that could suggest to a painter the faintest idea of the landscape; nor is there, I believe, out of Germany and Holland, any thing like it in nature. One is transported in this country to the reality of that dismal lake, where poets condemned the souls of the unsepultured dead to wander until some pious hand inhumed their ashes. Doctor Johnson, however, might here have found a *pendant* for a certain part of the world in one respect—there is not a tree to be seen for miles. Indeed, scarcely the hardiest shrub can find sustenance; the dwarf willow, the privet, and the elder alone appear in a few solitary instances upon the most elevated parts nearest the houses, and they are not to be reared

reared without infinite pains and trouble. The common bramble and the thorn refuse to grow, the ground is so excessively moist, and so highly saturated with the salts and bitumen of the ocean.

In spite of the dreary wretchedness of the country, there yet appears to be no scarcity of inhabitants. Farm houses are scattered up and down at no very great distances; and about half a mile in the interior stands a small populous village, which gives its name to the harbour.

Immediately under the dike, within the angle which forms the only shelter from which shipping receive any benefit in this bleak situation, I was shewn three or four enormous hovels, which, it seems, have been erected since the blockade, for the accommodation of the seafaring people and travellers. There were two other buildings, that had a better title to the name of houses, somewhat resembling ill-constructed English coach-houses, but they were the dwellings, one of a merchant, and the other of an enterprising butcher, who came down here from Brake, and carry on a very profitable trade in ship chandlery and victualling. In the outward form and internal arrangement they are all indifferently *à la mode du pays*, like the village and farm houses; a kind of clumsy barrack, raised on a ground plot, out of all proportion with the elevation, except for the convenience of their quadrupedal inmates. They are very unhandsome fabrics indeed, and being mostly unfinished, are far from being comfortable residences; yet, bad as they are, like the country in which they are placed, they are not without occupiers. Persons coming ashore from the ships, or having business with them, can find no better. They were built on speculation, and the projectors find their account in them as they are.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I FIND, from the Correspondence in your Magazine, that Mr. Murray's English Grammar has, in its list of admirers, men of superior talents and acquirements; and perhaps it may be equally within their power and inclination to defend his accuracy in an instance, to which I beg their attention. All men of science know the difficulties of definition, and if Mr. Murray has failed, as I think he has, he shares a very common fortune.

"A neuter verb* (he says) expresses neither action nor passion, but being or a state of being."

Now, truly, to my mind nothing can be more false than this; and Mr. Murray himself will supply me with examples; for he tells me, that

* Gram. 15 Ed. p. 70.

that in the sentences "Strive to improve," "Time flies,"* all the verbs are neuter. Surely, if each of these words does not express action, it will be impossible to name any word in any language that does. The point I can scarcely believe to admit of discussion.

"I tremble," "I shudder," and a thousand of the kind—Do they not express passion? Certainly they do, and such passion (a querulent politician would say) as every man must feel, who contemplates, one moment, the continent of Europe, and the next, the treasury bench of England.

I may be told that Mr. Murray has anticipated these objections. He was undoubtedly embarrassed in arranging the verbs; but the observations, which are subjoined to his definitions of them, do themselves augment the impropriety of that arrangement, which he has selected as the best.

While I have my pen in my hand, let me point out to your notice a most extraordinary instance of the perfunctoriness of compilation. In Dr. Priestley's Lectures on History he gives, from Wheare's Lectures on the same subject, a method of reading the principal historians of antiquity; and in his 23d Lecture, he says, "to complete the last books of Livy, read Plutarch's Lives of *Hannibal*, *Scipio Africanus*, &c."—lives, as every scholar knows, not extant. The oversight, no doubt, is Wheare's; the Doctor copied it, negligently enough.

But he is not the last; for in a work of deserved repute (I mean, Tytler's Elements of General History)+ we are told "that we may peruse" and better still, "*may peruse with advantage*, the lives of Hannibal and Scipio Africanus by Plutarch."

There is no great difficulty in discovering the source of this strange blunder. Donato Acciajoli, a learned Florentine of the 15th century, translated the lives of Alcibiades and Demetrius from Plutarch, and wrote the lives of Hannibal and Scipio in Latin. The latter were added to most of the Latin editions of Plutarch published previously to the year 1624. Wheare must have been misled by one of these old editions; and thus oddly has the blunder been perpetuated; for these are the lives which the author of the Elements of General History assures us, that we may read with so much advantage.

* Gram. 15 Ed. p. 215-6.

‡ v. 1. p. 275. Lysias is also incorrectly copied for Nicias.

I am, your sincere well-wisher, C. R.

Stockwell, 10th Dec. 1807.

TEMPLE OF MEMORY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

EVERY profession has its peculiar difficulties and embarrassments, which are only known to the professors themselves; and for want of this knowledge the world is frequently unjust in its judgment

ment respecting what is actually performed. Imperfections in plan and execution are to a certain degree confessedly unavoidable, but experience alone discovers the particular points to which defect necessarily adheres. It would be easy to adduce many exemplifications of this truth, but I shall confine myself to the case of a branch of literature in which I have been long engaged, that of *biography*. Few of your readers can have an adequate idea of the perplexity attending the selection of such names as are proper to be admitted into a system of general biography. Numbers of candidates, indeed, have a clear and undoubted claim; but a great body in all classes of mankind has only the ambiguous titles to notice attendant on mediocrity, and with respect to such, the line inclusive and exclusive is extremely difficult to be drawn. In order to give a lively view of this dilemma in individual cases, I have framed a little drama, which, if you think it will afford entertainment to your readers, I shall be gratified to see in the Athenæum.

Scene.—The Temple of Memory.

Secretary to the Temple.—Beadle.

Sec. What noise is that in the ante-chamber?

B. Oh, Sir! it is quite filled with claimants waiting to be enrolled in the Temple, and I don't know how to keep them quiet.

Sec. What sort of people are they?

B. All sorts, I think; but the most importunate are a group of poets, novellists, philologers, philosophers, and polemic divines.

Sec. Well—introduce them one by one according to alphabetical order, and be sure don't let them push by out of their turns.

Enter a person in a long coarse robe, bare-headed and bare-footed, with a bushy beard, announced by the name of Panzetetes.

Sec. I presume, friend, from your garb and demeanour, that you are a philosopher.

Pan. Thou judgest rightly.

Sec. And what are your claims to the Temple?

Pan. Art thou so much one of the vulgar as to question the title of a philosopher to be enrolled in the records of memory?

Sec. I bow with reverence to real philosophers, but we have many who usurp the name, with small pretensions to the character. In what branch of philosophy have you distinguished yourself?

Pan. In all. My name signifies an Universal Enquirer, and I may boldly affirm, I have sought nothing which I have not found.

Sec. In morals, for example?

Pan. In morals I have demonstrated that the summum bonum consists in a state of perfect apathy.

Sec. In physics?

Pan. I have discovered that there are two great principles in nature, something and nothing, which are compounded in different proportions in all that exists.

Sec. In dialectics?

Pan. I have shewn, that in order to reason about a thing, it is not at all necessary to comprehend it.

Sec. In politics?

Pan. I have made it evident that a state can never flourish till every idea of private property is abolished.

Sec. And how were these doctrines received by your contemporaries?

Pan. With the utmost deference. I was always attended by a crowd of disciples, and became the head of a sect. I possessed an entire walk in the gardens of Academus, and trampled on the pride of kings.

Sec. I know not what our modern philosophers will say to it; but I feel disposed to enroll your name as a record of the folly and nonsense that once obtained credit among mankind. Who is next?

B. This gentleman, Sir, calls himself *Periwiskius.*

Sec. Walk forward, Mr. Periwiskius, and please to inform me of your profession and prêtensions.

Peri. Is it possible, Sir, that you can be ignorant of them? I was the great luminary of Cracow, the first philologist of Poland, Latin orator to the national diet, and crowned poet by the emperor Maximilian. These two ample tomes, one of them poems, the other orations and panegyrics, are abundant testimonies of my genius and learning; and I will venture to assert, that Virgil never composed more verses, nor Cicero more harangues. If you are a judge in these matters, I will just read to you my epicedium on the Grand Marshal's horse, and my oration on the elegancies of the Sclavonian tongue.

Sec. I am sorry, Sir, the time will not allow me that gratification; but have you any vouchers for the reputation you acquired below?

Peri. Many, Sir. The erudite author of Polonia Literata mentions me with profound respect, and you will find my name recorded among the most eminent modern Latin poets by Baillet and Borrichius.

Sec. But who will vouch for the vouchers? However, I will consult Horace and Quintilian; and in the meantime you will please to walk into the lobby.

B. Mademoiselle *Perruche* desires to be next presented.

Sec. Let her enter. Ah, what a figure! Well, Madam, what are your titles?

Mad. P. O, Sir, if you are at all conversant in French literature, you cannot but have met with the works of Mad. Perruche. There are my Amorous Histories of all the galant courts in Europe; my Memoirs of the Duchess of B. the Countess C. the Prince and Princess of L. and Marshal S.; my Letters between Sappho and Phaon, and Petrarch and Laura; my Portraits of myself and all my acquaintance, with a madrigal to each; my—

Sec. Stop, Madam, if you please. You have already enumerated works sufficient in quantity to authenticate your claims, if we were so well satisfied about their quality; but as my leisure has not permitted me

me to peruse any of these pieces, I must beg a reference to some critic of reputation for their character.

Mad. P. That, Sir, I can easily give. You doubtless know the amiable Abbé du Fard!

Sec. I can't say I have that honour.

Mad. P. O, I will introduce him to you. The Abbé was the sovereign dictator of taste in all the literary circles of Paris, and not a song or an epigram could make its way till he gave it currency. He has been my confidential friend ever since I could hold a pen; indeed the world was pleased to suppose that a more tender connexion subsisted between us, and recognized our respective portraits in my Alcander and Semira. The Abbé was a constant correspondent of the Mercure Galant, and not a number of that work appeared for several years without a tribute to the wit and invention of Mad. Perruche.

Sec. That testimony, Madam, has, doubtless, its weight; but, to say the truth, there have of late been so many candidates of your sex for fame in this department of writing, that it is become impossible to find niches in the temple for all.

Mad. P. But, my dear Sir, be pleased to consider that glory is the reward I have had in view in all my labours. In reality, it is the *only* reward; for I passed my life in miserable indigence, scarcely able to keep a lodging in a fourth story; and though I had once interest enough with an under-secretary to be put in the list of pensioners on the literary establishment, yet not one whole year's salary did I receive.

Sec. Hard indeed! Well, Madam, if a short article will satisfy you—

Mad. P. Any thing, Sir, provided my name is transmitted to posterity in your most judicious, most candid, most respectable—

Sec. Ah, Madam! you are irresistible. Who comes next?

Enter Dr. Pottingerus, a Lutheran Divine, in a square cap and gown, bearing a couple of folios.

Pott. Illustrious guardian of the Temple of Memory, a literatus widely different from the frivolous female who has just left you solicits your notice. A doctor in theology, many years a professor in the celebrated university of Tubingen, cannot be supposed destitute of solid erudition; and were those titles insufficient, these volumes which I have the honour of laying at your feet can scarcely fail of substantiating my claim to an ample commemoration. Have the goodness to cast your eye on the table of contents.

Sec. Bless me! the table, as you call it, occupies I know not how many pages. Let me see—Theses theologicæ—Disputationes de libero arbitrio, &c.—Annotationes in libr. Vet. & Nov. Test.—Controversiæ cum Papistis & Zuinglistis—Tractatus de Consubstantatione & Transubstantiatione—Enough, enough! rather than read any further I will come into any reasonable terms with your reverence. Pray what do you expect?

Pott.

Pott. At least a summary of my opinions and an analysis of my arguments.

Sec. Why Newton, and Leibnitz, and Locke could demand no more.

Pott. Well—and was not I equally termed "vir illustrissimus and immortalis?" Please to read a few of the copies of Latin and German verses to my honour prefixed to my works.

Sec. Pardon me there; I prefer taking all the praises for granted. But allow me to ask, what additions have you made to the science you professed?

Pott. I have brought several important controversies to such a point, that if the adversaries are not now convinced, you may rely upon it they never will be.

Sec. That I can readily believe. Well, Sir, if copying a paragraph or two from Freherus or Melchior Adam will content you, I shall not stand out. Please to walk on.

Beadle. Here is another gentleman in *us—Prignitzius* he calls himself.

Sec. Introduce him.

Prig. Learned Sir, you see before you no boastful professor of a pretended science, built upon a dubious foundation, and occupied about unintelligible doctrines; but a votary of sound and solid erudition, a citizen of the universal world of letters—in short, a critic and commentator upon the invaluable authors of antiquity.

Sec. I am duly sensible, Sir, of the importance of the literary department to which you belong, and have already admitted many of your fraternity into the temple. But may I ask you to which of these authors you have principally turned your attention?

Prig. I found myself anticipated in most of the writers of popular celebrity, and therefore sought distinction by a profound study of some of those who are vulgarly reckoned obscure and insignificant, but who, nevertheless, being real ancients, must of course be more worthy of notice than any of the degenerate moderns. As the elucidation of such authors is difficult in proportion to their want of fame, you will readily conceive that I undertook no slight task. In fact, my lucubrations have been the work of a long and laborious life, spent in that state of indigent obscurity which is the usual lot of studies out of the common walk; and my claim to immortality is built upon the renunciation of every flattering prospect in the lower world.

Sec. You at least have my compassion.

Prig. That, Sir, I by no means desire or deserve. Conscious worth bore me up against neglect; and if I failed of obtaining the applause of the million, I had the happiness to find my merits duly appreciated by some congenial spirits. With the public approbation of a Nugatorius, a Floccilegus, a Quisquilius, I might disregard the silence of envy and ignorance. Here, Sir, is a list of the authors on whom I have bestowed my learned labour.

Sec. What, are these classics? I thought myself tolerably conversant

sant in classical reading, and yet I cannot find a single acquaintance among them.

Prig. Permit me to say, Sir, that I ought not to suffer for your deficiencies.

Sec. Very true. You cannot, however, in reason, expect more fame as a commentator, than the author of the work has himself acquired.

Prig. Pardon me there—a critic may very well be greater than his author. The latter may not write a line worth reading, where the annotator may display all the erudition and acumen imaginable in showing what he did not write, and what others have written on the same occasion. The author may be a non-entity, a mere supposititious person, whilst the critic may render his own name immortal by detecting him to be such; as in the case of the great Bentleius with respect to the spurious Phalaris.

Sec. But it is a much more common case for the commentator on an under-rate writer to expose his own want of taste, by a stupid admiration of the work on which he has thrown away his pains. However, Sir, I will consult some of the most rational of your class about your claims, and determine accordingly.

Prig. Vale, vir illustrissime.

Sec. Sir, your most obedient! Now, Beadle, shut up the doors, for I am resolved to do no more business to-day.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I BEG leave to correct, through the medium of the Athenæum, a singular error which occurs in Mr. Southey's "Specimens of the later English Poets."—He has attributed to Græme the well-known complimentary verses which Pope addressed to Lady Mary Wortley Montague; beginning thus:

> In beauty or wit
> No mortal as yet
> To question your empire has dar'd;
> But men of discerning
> Have thought that in learning,
> To yield to a lady was hard.

Having thus corrected an error in Mr. Southey, who, I suppose, was led into it by some collection of Græme's poetry, I shall next, with your permission, notice a similar error committed by those, who, from their severity to others, should be less imperfect themselves. In the critique on the above-mentioned work in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, the poetry of one Stephens is much commended; and

and a love song is attributed to him, which was the production of Gilbert Cooper, author of the Life of Socrates and other works. It appears in Dr. Anderson's edition of that author's works, and is, to the best of my recollection, entitled, "Verses to Winifreda." Dr. Anderson has likewise, I think, in his very judicious biographical preface, anticipated the Edinburgh Reviewers, in their commendation of its elegant simplicity, and has particularly mentioned as excellent the stanza they have quoted.

I am yours, HERMANO.

Dec. 9, 1807.

ON THE NATIONS OF RUSSIA.

(Continued from p. 572, vol. 2.)

Oleg, Rurik's successor, united Kiew with the Russian state, and made it the capital of his kingdom. During the following reigns the power of the empire increased rapidly. Russian troops appeared before the gates of Constantinople; many nations were rendered tributary; a regular trade was carried on with the Black Sea; cities were built, and laws promulgated. After the death of Vladimir the Great (1015) who was converted to christianity and introduced it in Russia, the empire was divided among his twelve sons. The consequences were a general revolution, and the erection of another powerful state, viz. White Russia, or Vladimir. Under the following period of the Tartar dynasty its rulers were considered as the proper grand princes of Russia.

Mongols and Tatars, who had become a powerful nation at the commencement of the thirteenth century, and had subjected the major part of Asia, broke into southern Russia in 1237, headed by Batty, Khan of Kaptschak. The grand prince Vladimir did homage to the Khan, and the lesser princes readily followed his example. Thus was the foreign usurpation established, which the Russians were obliged to submit to above two centuries. During that period Alexander, prince of Nowgorod, gained the honourable title of *Newskoi* by his memorable victory over the Swedes on the Neva, and over the Knights of the Sword in Lifland. On the other hand the Russian empire lost in 1320 Kiew and most of the southern part of Russia, which were conquered from the Tatars by Gedimin, great prince of Lithuania.

In 1462 Ivan I. mounted the throne at Moscow. This principality had collected force sufficient to oppose the foreign yoke. The principalities of Susdal and Nishnei-Nowgorod were already united with it; the princes of Pskow and Twer acknowledged its supremacy, and the republic of Nowgorod did not refuse submission to it. These auxiliaries and the personal character of Ivan proclaimed him as the restorer of his country's independence, and the founder of the modern Russian monarchy. After a reign of fourteen years he rendered the Tatarian kingdom of Kasan tributary. The republic of Nowgorod, which

which endeavoured to preserve its independence under the protection of Lithuania, submitted to his arms in 1477. A similar fate attended the principalities of Pskow and Twer. Lithuania was stripped of a considerable portion of territory. The princes in Seweria willingly subjected themselves; and the German order in Lifland alone opposed the increasing power of Ivan.

Ivan II. at last broke the chains of the Mongol-Tatarian dominions. Astrachan soon became a Russian province. From thence Ivan penetrated into Caucasus, and subdued Kabardia. The Osmanic Turks, however, in alliance with the Crimean Tatars, invaded Russia, and destroyed the capital. These events were greatly counterbalanced by the opening of a maritime commerce with Archangel, and by the conquest of Siberia, which was completed by his successors. Feodor, who succeeded, renounced his claims to Ehstland, and on that account his possession of Ingermannland and Karelia was confirmed by the Swedes.

From the death of Feodor in 1598 to the election of a new Czar of the house of Romanow in 1613, the empire was a prey to all the horrors of commotion; and the Czar could not restore tranquillity without great sacrifices. He was obliged to relinquish Ingermannland and Karelia to the Swedes, and Smolensk, Seweria, and Tschernigow to the Poles. This, however, was the last instance of the diminution of the Russian power, for from that time to the present, fresh victories and compacts have extended it so much, that the circumference of modern Russia has no parallel in the history of the world.

Alexei not only regained the country ceded by his father to the Poles, but incorporated also Kiew and the Ukraine on the eastern side of the Nieper. Peter the Great, after a twenty years' war with Sweden, acquired the provinces on the east sea, which placed his empire in the first class of the European powers. Catharine 2d enlarged Russia internally and externally by new civil regulations and successful wars. By the peace of Kainardshi in 1774 she obtained from the Porte the city of Asow with its territory, and the fortresses of Kinburn, Kertsch, and Jenikale, in the Taurida, to protect the Russian commerce in the Black Sea. In 1783 the whole province became a Russian government, and to the southward the Caucasian mountains became the confines of the empire. In the division of Poland, the Empress's share is estimated at 353,586 square versts of territory, and 16,273 by the acquisition of Courland and Senegal. In 1783 the Czar of Karduel, the most powerful of the Caucasian princes, threw himself under the protection of the Empress; and numerous nations in the interior of Siberia became subject to her laws.

When the Kiewien state, after a separation of more than three centuries, was again amalgamated with the Russian body politic, the inhabitants had become a very different race from their kindred both in language, customs, and political constitution. This difference is still so strongly marked, that they bear separate names; the descendants of the Nowgorodian colony are the present *Great Russians*, and those

of

of the Kiewien the *Little Russians*. As there are many other branches of the Kosaks besides the Little Russians, and as they differ very essentially from the Russians properly so called, we shall endeavour to investigate their origin and destiny.

In the most extensive sense, the word *Kosak* originally meant detached Russian tribes who settled in the southern countries, and were united by a military government. The name apparently is Tatarian, and signifies an *armed warrior;* it passed, probably, from the Tatars to the Russian Kosaks, as the latter, after the destruction of the Tatarian dynasty, occupied their habitations, and chose a similar mode of life. According to their present constitution, they divide themselves into two main branches, viz. the *Little Russian* and the *Donish*. From the former descend the Slobodian regiments, so called in the government of Charkow, and the Saporagians: from the latter the Volgaic, Grebenskian, Orenburgian, Uralian, Siberian, and some other branches.

The origin of the Little Russian Kosaks may be placed at the commencement of the fourteenth century. The dread of foreign dominion probably gave existence to this military republic. A number of fugitives assembled in the lower countries on the Nieper, where they soon began to form a small state. The continual surprizes and predatory incursions of the neighbouring Poles, Lithuanians, and Tatars, to which they were exposed, induced them to establish a military government. After a series of oppressions, the Kosaks threw themselves under the sceptre of Russia in 1654, and their example was soon followed by all the cities and inhabitants on the eastern side of the Nieper.

During the war between the Kosaks and Poles great numbers of the former fled to the southern provinces of Russia, where they settled in the government of Charkow, and retained their military government. This country is at present among the most populous of the empire. Such is the origin of the *Slobodian* Kosaks.

The *Saporogians*, the second considerable colony of Little Russian Kosaks, arose much earlier than the Slobodians. The better to protect the country of the Ukrainian Kosaks against the inroads of the Tatars, arrangements were made that part of the unmarried troops should always be stationed near the mouth of the Nieper, whereby the country soon became a rendezvous for warlike young men, and a military school. The Polish government countenanced this establishment, as it offered the advantage of a frontier-militia; and the great freedom in which the young Kosaks lived, attached them to their dangerous posts. Accustomed to a life of celibacy, they never married; but their numbers were constantly increased by fugitives. By degrees they extended to the Bog. At the commencement of the seventeenth century they separated entirely from their mother tribe, and established a peculiar warlike state under a chief styled *Ataman*, who was arbitrarily chosen. Their residence, which they called *Setscha*, was a fortified camp, and though they frequently changed it, yet they always

always remained near the cataracts of the Nieper, from which they have received their denomination.*

The constitution of these military people was one of the most singular in the world. War was the grand point of union, their principal occupation, and their greatest delight. They neglected agriculture and breeding of cattle, and considered hunting and fishing as amusements only. Celibacy was a fundamental law, yet they often carried off their neighbours' wives, but they were obliged to be kept at a distance from the Setscha. To keep up their numbers, they not only stole children wherever they were to be met with, but received delinquents and vagabonds of all nations. Their government was completely democratic. Their Ataman was annually elected, and, at the expiration of his office, returned to his former state. Each citizen had equal pretensions to the highest honours. Instead of written laws, they had customs equally valid, by which crimes were punished with the greatest strictness and impartiality. A Kosak who killed a fellow-citizen was buried alive with him. A thief stood in the pillory for three days, and was often bastinadoed to death. Most of them were of the Greek religion, but difference of opinion in matters of faith was of no moment. They had all the virtues and vices of a free people living by war and plunder. They were valiant and rude; hospitable and rapacious; active and abstemious in their incursions, but lazy and gormandising when at home. Their number of fighting men amounted sometimes to 40,000.

By a ukase in 1792, Catharine granted to the Saporogians, who had rendered great services during the Turkish war, the peninsula of Taman, with the whole tract of country between the river Kuban and the sea of Asow, containing above 4070 square versts. They received at the same time, under the denomination of "Kosacks of the Black Sea," a well-organised constitution, with the right of choosing their own Ataman, but are dependant on the governor of the province of Taurida, and subject to the high college of war. The number of both sexes amounts at present to above 20,000.

The second main branch of the Kosaks is the *Donish*, so named from their residence near that river. As valorous troops they have always been very serviceable to the empire, though their love of independence and disposition for plundering sometimes urge them to serious commotions. At present they inhabit the plain between the governments of Saratow, Caucasus, Woronesh, and Jekaterinoslaw; and their territory contains above 14,400 square versts. Having preserved their original constitution, they are under very different military regulations from the other governments. Their numbers are estimated at 200,000, including a corps of light cavalry of 25,000 men always ready to march.

* *Ataman* is the same as Hetman. *Setscha* is derived from the Russian word to *cut off* or *separate*: the camp being fortified, was considered as separated from the circumjacent country. *Sa* in Russ. means "beyond," and *Porog* signifies a "water-fall."

Internal revolutions and a predatory spirit have caused such emigrations among the Kosaks, that numerous collateral branches have arisen, and many cities have been founded on the Volga. In 1734 the *Volgaic* Kosaks were declared independent of the Donish; they received similar privileges with the latter, and their own Ataman. Only two colonies are now on the footing of Kosaks, and perform military service. These are the *Dubowskian* and *Astrachanic*. The chief residence of the former is the city of Dubowka, on the Volga. The tract of country assigned to them lies between Demitrewsk and Zarizin, and is 100 versts in length by 60 in breadth. They are in number about 3000. The Astrachanic Kosaks live partly in that city, and partly in the adjacent villages; they are about equal in strength to the others.

A second colony of the Donish Kosaks are the *Grebenskian*, who settled on the river Terek. In a campaign of the Czar Ivan I. against the Caucasian Tatars, a corps of them as the van-guard penetrated into the mountains which appeared like a comb (in Russ. *Greben*) owing to their rugged points. Hence they received their name, which they still bear in preference. They form a regiment of 1200 men, and are quartered on the frontiers of Caucasus. The *Orenburgian* Kosaks inhabit the banks of the rivers Samara, Ur, and Ural, from Werchouralsk to Ilezk, and in the small fortresses opposite to the Kirgis and Baschkirs. In all these places, except Orenberg, they constitute the major part of the population, and can easily bring 20,000 into the field.

One of the most powerful and numerous of the Donish tribes are the *Uralian* Kosaks. According to their own accounts, their ancestors at the beginning of the fifteenth century made inroads as far as the Caspian and the mouth of the Ural, for the sake of plunder. Being joined by deserters and prisoners, the colony soon spread higher up the river, and had become a considerable people when they voluntarily submitted to the Czar Feodorvitsch. At the commencement of the seventeenth century they received from the Russian government a formal constitution, and the permission of settling where they now live. They were placed on the same footing with the Donish Kosaks, were allowed the liberty of fishing in the Ural, fetching salt, duty free, from the neighbouring salt lakes, and making brandy, besides other immunities. Their numbers are reckoned at 30,000 effective men, of which they keep up a corps of 12,000 in marching order. They inhabit the right bank of the Ural from the mouth of the Ilek to the Caspian, where they possess the large city of Gurjew. Uralsk is their capital, and they do garrison duty in the forts on the Uralian frontiers. On the left side of the Ural they have only the small fortress of Ilezk. Their territory is included in the government of Caucasus, and extends to the length of 340 geographical miles.

The last great branch of the Donish family are the Siberian Kosaks. Instigated by an erratic spirit and the love of plunder, a considerable number of the Donish Kosaks broke into the eastern countries. They threatened

threatened not only the newly-acquired Russian possessions on the Volga, but established themselves even on the Caspian as pirates, to the dread of all the surrounding nations. Ivan II. collected in 1577 a considerable army and fleet, and routed them completely. A body of between six and seven thousand, under the command of their Ataman Jermak, fled towards Perm, and crossed the Uralian mountains. Here Jermak saw before him that immeasurable country which we now call Siberia. Animated by the hope of founding there a new kingdom, he defeated and drove out the Tatarian Khan Kutschum, pressed on to the rivers Tobol, Irtysch, and Ob, and subdued Tatars, Woguls, and Ostiaks. Finding it impossible to complete his conquests by the establishment of a state, owing to the exhaustion and diminution of his troops, he endeavoured to preserve at least the remembrance of it, and raise a monument to his valour. By a formal capitulation he made over, therefore, his conquests to the Czar, who absolved him from all responsibility for his past undertakings, and rewarded his talents and spirit. He did not enjoy, however, the happiness of seeing the success of his plans, as he died in 1584. After his death the conquest and discovery of the country were extended as far as the eastern ocean and the mountains of China. The Kosaks, under the command of Jermak, as well as those who were afterwards sent thither, remained in the country, and were formed into a militia to hold the different nations in subjection. Most of them married native women, and many of the latter colonists carried their families with them. Such is the origin of the Siberian Kosaks, whose numbers now amount to above 100,000. The major part are engaged in civil professions, and about 14,00 only are embodied as military.

We proceed now to the remaining branches of the Sclavonian nations, who may be considered entirely, or partially, as inhabitants of the Russian empire. Without derogating from the solidity or the intent of this treatise, we shall confine ourselves to the most important results in our historical researches, as most of the nations to be described have their peculiar history, which interest our plan only as far as they relate to Russia.

(To be continued.)

AN ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IF any of your poetical readers could inform me, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, of "*Five pastorals written in the year 1756 on the calamities suffered by the peasants, &c. during the German War, on the plan of Virgil's first Eclogue,*" it would not only highly oblige me, but I am convinced the public would, as far as the literary part are concerned, feel under the same obligation—for they are quoted by Warton, in his Essay, &c. on Pope, with very great encomiums.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S. T.

Temple, Dec. 9, 1807.

SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE MONTENEGRINS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN the last Number of the Athenæum you have concluded the Account I had taken the liberty of transmitting to you, respecting the Gulf and Territory of Cataro, in which I stated the circumstances that enabled the Russians to acquire possession of that important post. I therefore presume it will not be altogether uninteresting to add some further particulars of the Montenegrins, by whose means this acquisition was accomplished. Their hostile manners, and vicinity to the state of Cataro, have rendered them at all times objects of terror to their more peaceable neighbours, and, consequently, the governors of Cataro have always regarded their friendship, or forbearance, as connected in great measure with the safety and prosperity of the state. The military exploits of the Montenegrins, which lately acquired them some celebrity in the French journals, it is true, were little more than the depredations of a banditti: yet, however insignificant in reality, their attack on the Austrians, and afterwards on the French in Ragusa, was the effusion of a noble principle of independence, and attachment to their religion and their leader. The occupation of Cataro by the French they had been taught to consider as the signal of their *own* subjection—a yoke the more galling, as they were led to believe they must sacrifice their religion with their liberty. Thus they were roused to unite their interests to the Russians, and exert themselves with a spirit which, even in former times, has rendered the Illyrian peasant an object of admiration to many of the Greek and Roman historians. And, however remote from the period of their former celebrity, we cannot even now regard these people with indifference, when we reflect that the decline of Rome itself was suspended, and the empire in some measure restored, by their hardy ancestors, many of whom had elevated themselves, partly by their crimes and partly by their virtues, to the exalted dignity of the Roman purple. I will not, however, assert that the Dalmatian peasantry of the present day are remarkable for courage, but it is well known that they are still a hardy race, and if they have undergone any degeneracy of spirit, we may attribute it to the tyranny of a weak government, and the efforts of superstition, which they, perhaps, have equally endured both under their Turkish and Venetian masters. This may be applied to the province in general; but, probably, from the peculiarity of their local situation, this tribe of them, the Montenegrins, have not only preserved their native freedom to the present day, but with it the courage of their Illyrian forefathers. A distinct people, holding friendly intercourse with none but one another—from their infancy bred to arms, which they regard not only as their natural defence, but as the means of their subsistence—they acknowledge no superior but their bishop, who is at the same time their prince, their father, and their pastor; nor do they seem to admit of any laws but the

the dictates of their natural propensities. Among themselves, I understand, they are affectionate, and animated, as it were, with a common sentiment of hospitality and benevolence; but to all their neighbours they are savagely hostile, particularly to the Turks, whom they look upon as their mortal enemies, and whose frontiers they continually ravage, often desolating without mercy a long range of plain, which borders on their mountains. The Grand Signor, however, claims dominion over them. This is the more ridiculous, as the Montenegrins, so far from having ever been dependent on the Turks, have, from what I can learn, ever been a terror to them. This never-ceasing hostility is indeed remarkable, especially when we consider their comparatively small population, a circumstance strongly expressive of their warlike disposition. I was told at Cataro that the population of the Montenegrins amounted to 60,000 souls. This calculation, I am well assured, is much exaggerated; and I am the more confirmed in this opinion, by a bare survey of their territory, which includes little more than the chain of rocks separating the state of Cataro from Turkey, in its utmost extent not exceeding twenty-five miles in length. Montenegro, the highest mountain of this chain, or, as it is called in the language of the country, *Tschernagord*, gives name to the whole. They have no towns nor any regular villages, but their cottages or huts are numerous on the eastern side of the mountains, and extending some little way into the plain. The number of Montenegrins led by the bishop to the assistance of the Russians never exceeded 4000, and it is more than probable that he had with him near two-thirds of the effective male population of his territory, if we consider the avidity of these men for plunder, and the custom they have of imposing on their wretched females the chief part of the labour of tillage and the charge of their cattle. Whatever may be the real estimate of their population, it must be allowed they are but a wonderfully small band to maintain their independence as a people, and annoy their neighbours with perpetual depredations. But this they owe, no doubt, to the strength of their fastnesses in the rocks, to their great activity and skill as marksmen, and, most of all, to their poverty, which renders their subjugation a matter of no importance, and not worth the risque attending the attempt. It was, perhaps, this idea which induced the Venetian government at Cataro to purchase tranquillity at the expence of an annual present to their bishop. Even the Austrians, to whom the territory of Cataro was afterwards ceded, thought it not derogatory to their dignity to soothe the bishop with an annual pension of 16000 florins, as I have been credibly informed by a gentleman, who (I have reason to believe) was also privy to a similar understanding that since took place between the Montenegrins and the emperor Alexander. The same religion, the same enmity to the Turks, and nearly the same language,* rendered

* The Montenegrins, and, indeed, all the native Dalmatians, speak a dialect of the Sclavonian, which, as is well known, is the radical of the modern Russ. The similarity of the two languages is even now so great that the Russians and Sclavonians have little difficulty in making themselves mutually understood.

dered this last connection with the Russians apparently the most natural of all, and, no doubt, a political measure of some importance to a government that felt secretly interested in the insurrection of the Servians! It is said that Peter the Great, in one of his wars against the Turks, received some succour from the Montenegrins, which induced that monarch to declare himself from that time their friend and protector, with an injunction to his successors to take them for ever under their patronage. Whether they entered fully into the views of their great predecessor I know not; but it is certain that Alexander lately revived this connection with the Montenegrins, and dispatched a kind of minister to their chief, of whose diplomatic address I have had occasion to mention an example in my account of Cataro.

The religion of the Montenegrins is that of the Greek church. They seem much attached to this persuasion, and pay great deference to the persons and opinions of their priests, or "papas." However, though superstitious, they do not pay a blind implicit obedience to them, but often make hasty and tumultuous decisions, which the priests find it vain to oppose while thus hurried by their passions or propensities. Their present bishop, or *Vladika*, as they call him, seems to have much influence over them. In countenance he is mild and dignified, and though not very old, of a venerable appearance. When I saw him he wore a kind of cassock of purple cloth, a loose robe with sleeves of the same, and a sash round his waist; he had a star on his left breast, the mark of his *princely* dignity, and from his neck was suspended the cordon and cross of the grand Russian order of St. Anne. Mild as he is in appearance, he is far more ambitious of being honoured as a warrior than as a priest, for it was his favourite boast, that a few years ago he cut off with his own hand the head of a Pacha of *Scutari*. He often spoke of the French as the mortal enemies of the *civilized world*, and resolved on his first interview with the Russian commander that his barbarians should fight for "the common cause of humanity!" I saw several of the brothers and nephews of the bishop introduced, who in their persons were as dirty and disgusting as the meanest of their followers. In fact, the Montenegrins appear to admit of no personal distinction, except in the ministers of religion, whom they always address by the name of "father," as they do each other by the familiar term of "brother." The dress of this people is somewhat peculiar. They always expose their necks, breast, and arms; next the body they wear a shirt of coarse linen, over this a waistcoat or jacket without sleeves or collar, usually made of a coarse kind of woollen cloth. Their shirt is confined round the waist by a girdle, and the laps of it are allowed to hang loose over a kind of short petticoat, reaching nearly as low as the knee. They wear no stockings, but cover the legs with a piece of thick stuff similar to carpeting, which they lace curiously at the back of the leg; and for their feet they have sandals of untanned hide. In general the jackets are of a dirty white colour; some have these green or a dark crimson, often embroidered and adorned with pendulous silver ornaments; but this

this finery proves only a more disgusting contrast to the filthy state of their linen and persons. In addition to their usual clothing, they throw over the shoulder an oblong piece of coarse hair cloth, which they carry with them on all occasions. This is, in fact, their bedding, for they make use of nothing more to lie upon, either in their huts or in the open air; besides, this occasionally serves them as a cloak in rainy weather. In their arms, consisting of a musket, a brace of pistols and a huge knife stuck in their girdle, they are costly and curious. They never stir without these, have always plenty of ammunition in their pouches, and seldom move along the roads without wantonly firing some shots, to the great annoyance and danger of every soul who approaches them. On their head they wear a little red cap, just large enough to cover the crown; they let the beard grow on the upper lip, and shave the forehead close in a line drawn across the head from one ear to the other. This strange fancy of shaving their heads as far back as the vertex, gives them a formidable and horrid appearance. It is, no doubt, the remain of a very ancient custom, once prevalent in Greece and the neighbouring countries, and continued by the force of habit and prejudice to the present day, though the object of it has long since been forgotten. Thus Plutarch, in his Life of Theseus, relates, that it was then a custom for those who arrived at man's estate to offer the first fruits of their hair to Apollo. This hero shaved only the fore part of his head, as the Abantes did, a people of Eubæa, who, according to Homer, cut off their hair in this manner because they were a warlike race, fond of close fighting. This custom still prevails also in the neighbouring province of Albania, the ancient Epirus.

I can say little of the domestic manners of the Montenegrins, having seen them engaged only in their favourite pursuit of war and pillage; in which, I confess, they render themselves but too disgusting to every man who can esteem the blessings of civilization, or the feelings of humanity. Of their ferocity, their cruelty, and their cunning, we had abundant proofs during their junction with the Russians in the territory of Ragusa. The Montenegrins in their manner of fighting are irregular and wary, never attacking but in small parties, securing themselves behind the rocks, stones, or any thing which can afford them ambush, and generally flying from any regular attack of the enemy. We must not, however, consider them the less brave on this account, for men who acknowledge no superiors in command, must necessarily endeavour to counterbalance their deficiency in order and discipline by individual exertions and stratagems. But, indeed, we cannot for a moment doubt the personal bravery of these mountaineers, when we recollect their uniform success against the Turks, whose mode of fighting approximates to their own, and the daring course of life constantly led by this little nation, at the hazard of the total extinction of their race, were they not to defend themselves by caution and the advantages of situation.

I have thus, Mr. Editor, endeavoured to give some idea of the Montenegrins,

Montenegrins, presuming that this account of them may gratify some of your numerous readers; for, I confess, my own surprise was great to find a tribe of Europeans in a state of barbarism so little removed from the rudest ages of their ancestors, and this at the commencement of the nineteenth century, in a territory not very distant from the polished nations of the continent!

Yours, &c. O. R.

Jan. 1808.

SYNONYMIC ELUCIDATIONS.

(Continued.)

Valor. Courage. Bravery. Intrepidity. Prowess.

Valor is derived from *valere*, to be well, and properly answers to the English word '*stoutness*.' It is used correctly in the bible: "Show not thy valiantness in wine." Valiant soldiers are those who can abide fatigue and privation, without ceasing to be efficacious.

In ambitious strength
I did contend against thy valor. *Shakspeare.*

An innate valor appeared in him. *Howel.*

For in those days might only shall be admired,
And valor, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*

From this last passage it appears, that to the mere idea of corporal strength, of bodily validity, some further accessory idea of praiseworthy disposition, of intellectual merit, of daring and spirit, is become associated in the word valor. This is very natural; for health and strength are so strictly conducive to beauty, to courage, and to success in war, that they can hardly be contemplated without some of that approbation which is bestowed on virtue; inasmuch as they result from exercise and temperance, and are qualities acquired or preserved by moral discipline, they are certainly meritorious.

Courage is derived from *cor*, heart, and denotes that warmth of temper, connected with a full and vigorous circulation, and with a firmness and command of the bodily organs, which disposes one animal to encounter another. We say, 'a horse of courage, a dog of courage.' 'The ruder nations, and the ruder classes of a nation, are naturally more courageous than the refined.'

Hope arms their courage. *Dryden.*

Bravery comes from an Italian verb signifying to challenge, to defy. It is used in contradistinction to animal courage for mental, daring, and honourable spirit. The accessory ideas of boasting and parade

are

are often associated with the word bravery; no doubt, because the challengers, or prize-fighters, were apt to have these weaknesses.

Morat's too insolent, too much a brave. *Dryden.*

I'll wear my dagger with a braver grace. *Shakspeare.*

'The bravery of the higher classes of society more than atones for their relative inferiority of courage. The courageous are often baffled from deficient skill, and sometimes disheartened by sudden panics; but the brave display preparation for conflict, and constancy in difficulty.'

Intrepidity means 'without trembling.' 'Many persons, who are cautious in avoiding risks, face danger with intrepidity: coolness of temper predisposes both to foresight and to fortitude.' 'I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk on my body without trembling.'

Swift's Gulliver.

The word 'prowess' was once common to the Italian, the Spanish, the French, and the English languages; it was frequently used in them all, and employed as a term of praise by gentlemen of gentlemen. But usage, however general and however genteel, is no pledge for the duration of a word: *prowess* is obsolescent in every language to which it has belonged; and for what reason? Its meaning is become vague, because its derivation is unknown: it therefore shares the fate of all words of uncertain signification. Those who think before they write, and who choose to know what they say, cannot make any use of such words; yet these are the only writers who outlive their generation.

'Courage is the natural concomitant, bravery the acquired associate of valor. Education evolves bravery, experience confers intrepidity. Prowess is a virtue of romance, the theme of poets, the claim of pancratic knighthood.'

Prowess, Fr. *prouesse;* Ital. *prodezza:* so far the historical filiation of the word is known. But what is *prodezza?* Is it a mere dialectic variation of *prudenza*, and is prowess the better part of valor? This is unlikely. The adjective *prode* is used by Boccacio indifferently from *pro;* he applies it sometimes as a mere expletive, sometimes for valorous, and sometimes for healthy—*i bagni fatto gli avesser pro.*—There are cases in which it appears to be a contraction of *prodigo*, liberal, lavish; there are other cases in which it appears to be a dialectic variation of *probo*, from the Latin *probus*, honest, which is a contraction of *probatus*, *vir præliis probatus*, a tried man. To this last sentiment Junius inclines. Be it observed, that prowess in its oldest forms includes a *d*. The French wrote *preux chevalier* but *preud' homme*. The Italians wrote *prode* before they abbreviated the adjective into *pro*. The Italian substantive *prodezza* appears earlier than the Spanish substantive *proeza*. What forbids the supposal that this is one of the many Gothic words which the Lombards

introduced into the Italian language. In this case the Gothic *prude*, whence our adjective *proud*, is the real root. Proud means tumid, swelling: proud flesh is a red inflamed swollen excrescence: prowess is occasionally used for salacity in all the European tongues. Pride, prowess, may at first have designated a plethoric state of body; and next the connected disposition to courage, to lust, and to overbearance.

Custom. Habit. Fashion. Usage.

Custom is a frequent repetition of the same act; habit is the effect of such repetition; fashion is the custom of numbers; usage is the habit of numbers.

'It is a good custom to rise early; this will produce a habit of so doing; and the example of a distinguished family may do much toward reviving the fashion, if not toward re-establishing the usage.'

Suere, apparently, means to dwell, *to go under* the same roof; *consuetudo* (whence custom) is therefore a common path, the way of the house, as we analogously say. Habit means *dress;* fashion the *cut* of dress. Usage comes from *utor*, *uti*, to use, an abstract verb, of which the sensible idea is indecent.

Customary, habitual, fashionable, usual, are the appertaining adjectives: but *fashionable* is impurely formed, and ought to mean *able to be fashioned: fashiony* would be more analogous.

Distinction. Diversity. Difference. Discrimination.

Separation by the touch (*dis* and *tango*) makes a distinction; by turning apart (*dis* and *verto*) makes a diversity; by carrying asunder (*dis* and *fero*) makes a difference; by affixing a mark (*dis* and *crimen*) makes a discrimination. Distinction, therefore, is applied to delicate variations; diversity to glaring contrasts; difference to hostile unlikeness; and discrimination to formal criticism.

A distinction without a difference is a pretended separation of what has not actually been separated.

So long
As he could make me with this eye or ear
Distinguish him from others he did keep
The deck. *Shakspeare.*

Maids, women, wives, without distinction fall. *Dryden.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare diversity, rise into a contrariety. *South.*

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

Whether the king permitted it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business displeasing to the people, was diversely interpreted.

We'll never differ with a crouded pit. *Rowe.*

A man

A man of judgement shall sometimes hear ignorant men differ from one another, and know well within himself that those who so differ mean one thing. *Bacon.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unlucky than that there should be such differences among them, about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending differences. *Tillotson.*

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public discriminations in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters arise from the first original discriminations of voice by way of articulation. *Holder.*

Discriminative Providence! *More.*

To differ from is applied to opinion, *to differ with* is applied to conduct: *from* supposes the cause, *with* supposes the company to be present.

Almanack. Calendar. Ephemeris.

All these words describe date-books for the current year.

According to Golius, *al manach* signifies 'the reckoning,' and is the Arabic designation given to a table of time, which the astrologers of the east present to their princes on new-year's day. Calendar is so called from the Latin *calendæ*, a Roman name for the first day of the month. Ephemeris is a Greek word, signifying *for the day*. Almanack, therefore, is a divider of time by the year; calendar, by the month; and ephemeris, by the day. 'Nature's almanack is the orbit of the earth; her calendar, the circuit of the moon; her ephemeris, the circumference of the globe.' 'The French name their annual anthologies of poetry, Almanacks of the Muses.' 'The gardening book, which directs what work is to be done, what seeds are to be sown, every month, is fitly called the Gardener's Calendar.' 'A daily newspaper might aptly be denominated the Political Ephemeris.'

Verstegan fancies that almanack is derived from *all-monath;* but if the etymon was Anglo-Saxon, the present form of the word would be 'allmonth.' The first European date-book, which assumed the title of almanack, is the *almanac royal de France* of 1579; it includes notices of post-days, fairs and festivals.

Benevolence. Beneficence.

Of these two words one is the intention, the other is the act: benevolence *(well-willing)* being the desire of doing good; beneficence *(well-doing)* being the realization of that desire. 'A benevolent man delights in beneficence.'

Adjacent. Contiguous. Proximate. Immediate.

Adjacent and contiguous are applied exclusively to physical space: adjacent means *lying beside*, and contiguous *touching with*. Proximate and immediate are only applied to moral order; proximate means

next

next to, and immediate *without intervention*. Adjacent villages. Contiguous rooms. Proximate causes. Immediate effects.

There is no satisfactory reason in etymology for this habit. Why not adjacent motives?' Why not, contiguous ideas?' Why not 'proximate cities?' Why not 'immediate seas?'

The words adjacent and contiguous were, no doubt, imported by geographers, who had material objects to describe: the words retain their original precise application, but the real meaning not being known to the unlearned, a metaphorical or abstract application has never been hazarded.

The words proximate and immediate were, no doubt, imported by philosophers, who had metaphysical ideas to define: the words retain their original apt application, but the real meaning not being known to the unlearned, a specific or physical application has seldom been risked.

Pope delighed to restore abstract words to their sensible signification.

Their glowing lips immediate kisses print,

would be a line in his manner; so would in some degree

Prayer with her fingers proximately claspt.

But such Latin verbiage, for the very reason that it veils the sensible idea which it expresses, makes cold and faint poetry. Saxon words, on the contrary, though commonly less euphonious, by presenting distinct images to the reader, have a more impressive and picturesque character.

Steeple. Spire.

Steeple is the turret of a church, and is derived from steep: it was originally applied to any high building, or to any part of a building higher than the rest. The steep part was the steeple.

Spire, according to Junius, is etymologically connected with a Danish word *spiir*, a hood, or high-crowned hat: in this case it is applicable to the dome, or cupola of a church, as well as to those conical and pyramidal erections, which architects often place on the summit of steeples. But this hypothesis wants corroboration.

The popular use of the word is confined to those towers which terminate in needles; a slender taper heighth is essential to the idea of a spire. Perhaps it is the word *spear* with another spelling, and that the original spire was a signal-post upon a turret. The Greek obelisk signified a spit; why may not the English spire have signified a pole? In lower Saxony the same word designates *spire* and *spear;* and the town Speier is so called from the obelisk on its cathedral. A spire of grass is a spear of grass.

OMNIANA.

65. *Poetical Moods and Tenses.*

Let us examine the moods and tenses of the poets.

He who plays off the amiable in verse, and writes to display his own fine feelings, is in the sentimental or indicative mood. Didactic poets are in the imperative, satirists in the potential, your amourist in the optative. The classification is defective in the other moods.

The fame of those who write personal satire is in the present tense. —that of most poets in the imperfect. The great ones who are dead, in the perfect—the great ones who are living must be content to have theirs in the future.

66. *Garden at Banstead.*

Is there any remembrance at Banstead of a clergyman, who amused himself there for fifty years with ornamenting his gardens, and died in a state of dotage about the beginning of the last century? The company from Epsom used to visit his 'curiosities,' as they might well call them! for this gentleman had discovered more capabilities in wood and stone than ever Lancelot Brown dreamt of. You ascended one of his trees by a straight flight of steps, the top had been flattened in the middle, and the boughs round about clipped into a parapet; here there was an octagon bench; and this place he called his Teneriffe. Another tree was manufactured into Mount Parnassus, and there Apollo was to be seen, perched with the nine muses. That they might not want worthy company, the Great Mogul, the Grand Seignior, the Cham of Tartary, and the Czar of Moscovy were all to be seen in the garden. Two other trees, clotted with ivy, and cut smooth, stood for the Pillars of Hercules. The old gentleman was a wit as well as a scholar; he had cut one tree into the shape of a rose, and placed a bench under it, where lovers might talk 'under the rose.' Uncle Toby might also have found something to interest him. There was the whole confederated army and their generals represented by stones, of which the large ones were the officers and the little ones the men. Within doors he had montero caps, shoulders of mutton, apples, &c. cut in stone and painted.

Epsom was at this time so much frequented, that forty coaches-and-six were sometimes to be seen at evening in the ring. On Monday mornings they had some little diversion, such as racing of boys, or rabbits, or pigs.

67.

A great foot-race was run about the year 1699, which is thus described in the manuscript journal of a lady who was one of the spectators. 'I drove through the forest of Windsor to see a race run by two footmen, an English and a Scotch, the former a taller bigger man than the other. The ground measured and cut even in a round was almost four miles; they were to run it round so often as to make up

up twenty-two miles, which was the distance between Charing Cross and Windsor Cross, that is, five times quite round, and so far as made up the odd miles and measure. They ran a round in twenty-five minutes. I saw them run the first three rounds and half another in an hour and seventeen minutes, and they finished it in two hours and a half. The Englishman gained the start the second round, and kept it at the same distance the five rounds, and then the Scotchman came up to him and got before him to the post. The Englishman fell down within a few yards of the post. Many hundred pounds were won and lost about it. They ran both very neatly, but my judgment gave it to the Scotchman, because he seemed to save himself to the last push.'

68. *Queen Mary's Funeral.*

In the manuscript already quoted is an account of queen Mary's funeral. 'The body was reposed in a mausoleum in form of a bed, with black velvet and silver fringe round, hanging in arches; at the four corners were tapers, and in the middle a bason, supported by cupids on cherubims' shoulders, in which was a great lamp burning. After the service, which was performed with solemn musick and singing, the sound of a drum unbraced, the breaking the white staves of all the queen's officers, and throwing in their keys of office. Its tomb was sealed.'

69. *Tom Durfey.*

Kitcat's mutton pies were ordered to be baked with Durfey's works under them, by the founder of the club. One day when the club complained that the pies were never baked enough, Christopher Kat, the pastry-cook, swore, Durfey's works were so cold that the dough could not bake for them.

70. *Bunyan's Holy War.*

A very beautiful manuscript was once put into my hands by a provincial bookseller, to whom it had been offered for publication, containing two tragedies upon the subject of John Bunyan's Holy War. It was the *composition* of a lady, who had fitted together scraps from Shakspeare, Milton, Young's Night Thoughts, and Erskine's Gospel Sonnets into this form, with no other liberty than that of occasionally altering a name. The Lady Constance, I remember, was converted into the Lady Conscience, and whole speeches and scenes were thus introduced in a wholesale sort of cento. The Ghost in Hamlet also did for an Earl Conscience.

71. *A Dual Giant.*

In the Clarimundo of the great Joam de Barros, there is an extraordinary giant introduced.

From the middle upwards this giant was double. The one half was a female, her name was Panta; the other a male, and he was christened, I was about to say, Fasul. The whole giant was called Pantafasul. In the battle Fasul fought with a sword, Panta with a battle-axe. Belifont conquers him by an odd consequence of the duality.

duality. Panta, '*as it is the nature of women to be impatient in anger*,' grew angry with her wounds, and quarrelled with Fasul who should get the best plan for fighting their enemy; so while they quarrelled the knight killed both.

The hero's sword in battle cried out on the name of his mistress Clarinda, striking *Cla*– and ringing the *rinda* after.

72. *Henrietta Maria.*

The priests whom Henrietta Maria brought over with her to this country were absurd and insolent enough to bid her, as a penance, walk barefoot to Tyburn, and pray there for those of her own religion who had been executed there for treason.

This is mentioned in a little book entitled, "The Life and Death of Henrietta Maria de Bourbon, Queen to that Blessed King and Martyr Charles I.;" it is "dedicated and devoted to the most high and mighty Monarch, the Grand Exemplar of Magnanimity, Majesty, and Mercy, Charles II.;" and this is somewhat remarkable, as it did not appear till after his death, James II. being mentioned in the title-page.

The muttering of some is spoken of, who said they could discern no cause of joy in her being pregnant, God having better provided for us in the hopeful progeny of the Queen of Bohemia. It is no wonder that such mutterers were called scandalous and seditious at the time; but it must be admitted now, that they spake with that wise foresight which may be called political prophecy.

73. *The Worst of all Puns.*

At Nurenberg a wolf's tooth was shown to travellers (such, says Keysler, as in some places is given to children instead of a coral when they cut their teeth) on which an Abbé is represented lying dead in a meadow, with three lilies growing out of his posteriors. This is not only the worst pun that ever was carved upon a wolf's tooth, but the worst that ever was or will be made. The Abbé is designed to express the Latin word Habe. He is lying dead in a meadow *mort en pré;* this is for *mortem præ*; and the three lilies in his posteriors are to be read *oculis*, *au cu lis*. Thus, according to the annexed explanation, the whole pun, rebus, or hieroglyphic is *Habe mortem præ oculis.*

74. *Poem attributed to Sir Walter Ralegh.*

Mr. Cayley, in his life of Sir Walter Ralegh, prints a poem, entitled, 'My Pilgrimage,' which is said to have been written by him the night preceding his execution. The Annual Reviewer of that work observes, that it is not in his usual style, and doubts its authenticity, yet adds, that there is a troubled wildness of thought and expression which may be admitted as strong internal evidence in its favour. This evidence goes to prove, that the poem was written under the circumstances assigned, but by no means points to Ralegh as the author. Ralegh would not have written in that strain of piety. I believe it to be a catholic poem, and the production of one of the many good

good but dangerous men who suffered in those days for a religion which it was impossible to tolerate. Is it by Robert Southwell, the Jesuit? a writer of no ordinary powers; yet he was too pure a writer to have made the miserable pun upon angels; there is a levity in that, and in the conceit about wanting a head to dine with, which, if the language were older, might lead one to attribute it to Sir Thomas More. One thing, and one only is in Ralegh's temper; the allusions to the king's attorney. It is likely that one of the last things which he remembered with indignation, would be the cruel and cowardly virulence of Coke. That it is catholic, however, I consider as beyond a doubt.

75. *A Synod routed.*

The following curious article of intelligence is given in the "Mercurius Politicus," under the date of *Edinburgh, June 15th.* 1652.

"It is written hither of a late fearful conflict in the town of Dinning, in the county of Perth, upon the 9th instant. The day before, the ministers came to that little town, with an intent to proceed against some others, whom they had formerly deposed for dislike of their kirk-government, but who now took upon them to officiate again in their former livings by virtue of a call from their parishioners. For which cause, they took upon them to cite these deposed ministers to appear the next day, being the 9th, at ten o'clock in the morning, under pain of excommunication. And an officer of their's being sent to warn them, the men were absent, and therefore he presented his indictment to the wives, who promised to acquaint their husbands, and be with them on the morrow.

"The officer was no sooner gone, but that night these women consulted, and agreed upon the drawing of their forces together. And having met the next morning at 4 o'clock, they went to a wood hard by, being about 120 in number, where they each of them provided a strong club, and advancing with a loud bagpipe before them, they, after four miles march, surprised the town, and possessed themselves of the churchyard. Hereupon, the synod being amazed at the appearance of these Amazons, sent one of their own number to parley with them, and know if his brethren might meet in the church as had formerly been appointed; which being denied, he threatens them with bell, book and candle; whereupon they cudgel him for his labour, and detain him prisoner. And at the same instant they dispatched away about 60 of their number to surprise the synod in the market-place and make an end of their work; which order was executed with so much life, that the *jure divinos* were soon confuted and routed. They lost all their baggage and 12 of their best horses in the conflict, yet they every one made good their escape, except the clerk of the synod, who was beaten to some tune, but upon a renouncing of his office, and assurance never to appear in their conclave any more, he was released. The rest being well routed, about 12 or 13 of them rallied again about four miles from the place, where they were sheltered under the protection of the laird of Fredland."

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ÆSOP AND OTHER GREEK FABULISTS.

THE pleasing method of conveying moral instruction by parables and apologues, is probably coeval with the origin of literary composition, and is, it seems, particularly congenial to the character of the Eastern nations, is, perhaps, to be deduced from an Oriental source. In Europe, the name of Æsop is so inseparably connected with this species of fiction, that, with a few exceptions, he passes as the original author of every ancient specimen of it which has been transmitted to us, and has with some propriety been described as the Homer of fabulists. That he was not the inventor of fabulous composition, is, however, as certain, as that poetry did not take its first form in the hands of Homer. We have undisputed specimens of higher antiquity in the scriptures, in Hesiod, and in the fragments of Archilochus.

The period in which Æsop flourished is fixed by chronologers in the fifty-second Olympiad, about 570 B. C. His death is placed in the fifty-fourth Olympiad. He is said to have been a native of Phrygia, probably of Cotiæum, a city of that province. Of his parentage we have no information. He is, however, uniformly represented by ancient writers as a slave, and was in that state subject to a succession of masters—Demarchus an Athenian, Xanthus, and Iadmon a Samian. With the latter he was the fellow-slave of the celebrated Rhodopis, and at length obtained his liberty from the indulgence of his master. The circumstances which are selected of his subsequent life are few, and those few, perhaps, in some instances, of somewhat dubious credit. He is said to have resided in the court of Cræsus, king of Lydia, at Sardis, and to have there met Solon, the legislator. (Plut. vii. Sol.) The Athenian philosopher was received by the monarch with studied pomp, and an ambitious display of his treasures. Cræsus then enquired of his guest, whom he thought the happiest of men; Solon named Tellus, his countryman, who had passed honourably through life, and died fighting for his country, and Cleobis and Biton, the sons of the priestess of Juno, who received death as a reward from the gods for an action of filial piety. The king was disappointed and mortified by the answer. Æsop is said to have remonstrated with Solon, for his uncourtly want of complaisance. "O, Solon, we must converse with kings, either so as to please them or not at all." Solon replied, "either not at all, or for their profit."

The circumstances of Æsop's death are thus related by Plutarch.* He was sent by Cræsus with a sum of money to Delphi, for the purpose of offering a magnificent sacrifice to the god of the place, and distributing four minæ to each of the inhabitants. Being offended by the

* De serâ numinis vindicta.

people, he offered his sacrifices, but sent the rest of the money with which he was entrusted to Sardis, representing the Delphians as unworthy objects of his master's bounty. In revenge, they brought against him a charge of sacrilege, and put him to death by throwing him headlong from a rock named Hyampia. The divine vengeance, we are told, was signally displayed in the punishment of this enormity. The land of the Delphians became barren, and they were visited by every species of strange disease. Their deputies appeared in the public assemblies of Greece, and made repeated proclamation that they were desirous of offering atonement for the death of Æsop to any person who should be entitled to receive it. At length, in the third generation, Idmon, a Samian, appeared, not related to Æsop, but a descendant of the master who had purchased him in Samos. This circumstance, if divested of its superstitious garb, derives some credibility from being mentioned by Herodotus.* Æsop is one of the characters in Plutarch's "banquet of the seven wise men;" but in this fictitious piece little occurs which can be received as genuine history.

A few of the apothegms attributed to Æsop are preserved. When Chilo asked him "in what God was employed," he answered, "In depressing the proud, and exalting the humble."

Phædrus speaks of him as addressing one of his fables to the Athenians for the purpose of reconciling them to the domination of Pisistratus.

> Cum tristem servitutem flerent Attici,
> Non quia crudelis ille, sed quoniam grave
> Omne insuetis onus, et cæpissent queri,
> Æsopus talem tum fabellam retulit.

If, however, the time of Æsop's death be rightly fixed, which may be doubted, this account is scarcely consistent with chronology.

The Athenians erected a statue in honour of Æsop.

> Æsopo ingentem statuam posuere Attici,
> Servumque collocarunt æterna in basi.

The artist was the celebrated Lysippus.

The monk Planudes, who flourished in the fourteenth century, has left a life of Æsop, which is full of distorted and absurd circumstances, and is justly rejected as a childish fiction. He is the author of the common report, which represents Æsop as a monster of deformity. Not the slightest traces of this representation are to be found in the ancient writers, whose testimonies, so far as they are in any respect applicable to the subject, seem rather to lead to an opposite conclusion.

Some writers, from the obscurity of the circumstances which are told respecting the life of Æsop, have been disposed to call his existence

* II. 134. It is likewise alluded to by Aristophanes, Vespæ, 1446.

existence into question. Reiske* thinks that the name is Oriental, and is the same with Isup, or Joseph. Heuman identifies it with Asaph, which he supposes to have been the common designation of a wise man; and a third German, we are told, of the name of Laurenberg, undertook to prove that the fables are the work of king Solomon, by whom they were dictated during supper, and committed to writing by his scribe Asaph. Such suppositions need no refutation. It may, however, be mentioned, that the authority of Herodotus, Aristophanes, Plato, and Aristotle, seems to be of sufficient weight to rescue the accounts of Æsop from the imputation of being entirely fabulous.

That Æsop existed, and was an author of fables, cannot be reasonably doubted. That the fables which we possess under his name cannot, in their present form, be his genuine productions, is sufficiently testified by their internal evidence. Their style is often that of the lowest ages of Greek literature, and they contain allusions to events and institutions long subsequent to the age of Æsop. It may even be doubted whether Æsop committed his fables to writing. The ancients commonly speak of him as relating them, or addressing them to an audience, for some moral or political purpose. Of this we have a remarkable instance in the fable of the fox and the hedgehog, told by Aristotle (Rhet. II. 20.) There is not a fragment of prose or verse extant which can with the slightest probability be ascribed to Æsop, a circumstance which seems scarcely possible, if he had left behind him any written works. An old man is described in Aristophanes as having learnt the fables of Æsop in conversation at banquets. In another passage of the same poet, a want of learning and curiosity, and ignorance of Æsop, are connected, which might seem to imply, that his works were then extant; it follows, however, not "who says," but "who said, that the lark was the first of things," &c.

Socrates, during his confinement in prison, is said by Plato to have versified some of the fables of Æsop with which he was acquainted, in obedience to a command given him in a dream. Diogenes Laertius speaks of his attempt as not attended with much success, and quotes the beginning of it.

Αισωπος ποτ' ελεξε Κορινθιον αστυ νεμουσι,
Μη κρινειν αρετην λαοδικῳ σοφιη.

Laertius enumerates a book of Æsopic fables among the works of Demetrius Phalereus, which Bentley suspects to have been the first written collection.

A subsequent collector and versifier of Æsop's fables was Babrias or Babrius, of whom little is known, but who appears from his remaining fragments to have been an elegant writer. He is mentioned by Avienus, Julian the etymologist, Suidas, and Tzetzes. He adopted the Scazon or Choliambic verse. His work is said by Avienus to have

* Ap. Fabric. Harles.

have consisted of two books, by Suidas of ten. Various fragments are preserved by Suidas, and others have been skilfully detected by Bentley and Tyrwhitt in the present collections, which are with reason supposed to be the poetry of Babrius degraded into mean and miserable prose. These fragments are so elegant, that Bentley says, "were his book now extant, it might justly be opposed, if not preferred, to the Latin of Phædrus."

The time when this author flourished is uncertain. His style belongs to the age of good authors, and Avienus* mentions him before Phædrus. It is probable, therefore, that he lived before the reign of Augustus. This is confirmed by Tyrwhitt, from a passage occurring in Apollonius the lexicographer, which may easily be reduced into Choliambics, and from its subject and measure seems to be a fragment of Babrius.

A very learned dissertation on this writer was published in 1776 by Mr. Tyrwhitt, with the following title: "Dissertatio de Babrio, fabularum Æsopearum scriptore. Inseruntur fabulæ quædam Æsopeæ, nunquam antehac editæ, ex cod. MS. Bodleiano. Accedunt Babrii fragmenta." In a Bodleian manuscript he discovered several inedited prose fables, which, by the frequent occurrence of poetical expressions, and the remains of Choliambic measure, evidently appeared to be mutilations of the verse of Babrius. These he has printed, distinguishing as far as possible the "disjecti membra poetæ," and has added from various other sources the remaining fragments of his author. The metaphrasis of the Bodleian manuscript he supposes to have been made in the twelfth century, when probably the entire collection of Babrius was extant.

There are fifty-four fables extant in Iambic tetrastichs under the name of Gabrias, of which forty-three were published by Aldus, and the remainder added by Nevelet. Gabrias is probably only a corruption of Babrius, from whom these fables were borrowed. The real author was Ignatius Magister or Diaconus, whose name occurs in various manuscripts. At the end of Gabrias, as published by Aldus, is printed a fable of the genuine Babrius, in Choliambics. The fables of Babrius are supposed to have been translated into Latin prose by Julius Titianus, whose work has perished.

A writer, whose name and age are unknown, formed a collection of fables in Greek elegiac verse, which are frequently cited by Suidas. He is placed by Bentley before Babrius. Tyrwhitt supposes him to have been subsequent.

Forty fables from Æsop, written in Greek prose by Aphthonius, a rhetorician of Antioch, are extant. His age is uncertain, but he is conjectured to have lived in the third or fourth century after Christ.

The fables which are printed under the name of Æsop, of which many editions have appeared, are all reducible to three classes.

The *first* collection of Greek fables was published under the name of Æsop, at Milan, without a date, but probably about the year 1480. The

* Avieni. præf. fab.

The editor was Bonus Accursius. This collection contains a hundred and forty-four fables, and has been reprinted by many succeeding editors. The elegant edition of R. Stephanus forms a *second* class, which was published in 4to. 1546, with the following title: "Æsopi vita et fabulæ, plures et emendatiores, Græce, ex vetustissimo codice bibliothecæ regiæ, ex officina Roberti Stephani." The order of the fables in this edition differs entirely from that of Accursius; it likewise contains about twenty new fables, scattered in different parts of the work. It contains some apparent traces of Babrius, which are wanting in other editions. The *third* collection is that of Isaac Nevelet, published at Frankfort, 1610. He reprinted the collection of Accursius, and from five Palatine manuscripts added a hundred and thirty-six fables, which had not been before published. The edition of R. Stephanus does not appear to have been employed by him.

The antiquity of the fables constituting these collections is uncertain. That they are posterior to Babrius, and were originally formed by epitomizing his work, and changing it into prose, is apparent. Bentley conjectures the collection of Accursius to be more recent than that of Nevelet. Tyrwhitt considers this as doubtful. The latter author advances a plausible conjecture, that the two collections of Nevelet and Accursius, so entirely distinct from each other, originated from the two volumes of Babrius, mentioned by Avienus, which may by some accident have been separated.

Bentley thinks it probable that the fables published by Accursius are the work of the monk Planudes. There is no manuscript, he observes, above three hundred years old, which has the fables according to that copy. Many passages betray a modern writer, and the life of Æsop by Planudes was prefixed by Accursius to his collection, whence he concludes that the fables were written by the same author. In opposition to this it is, however, asserted that manuscripts have been discovered of much greater antiquity than the time of Planudes, and the life of Æsop by that writer is often found without any fables, and might easily have been prefixed by Accursius to his collection from a separate manuscript.

It is probable that some of the recent fictions respecting the life of Æsop may have been derived from the accounts given by the Oriental writers of their fabulist Lokman, who is described as deformed, of a black complexion, and with distorted and hideous features. Lokman is said by the Arabian writers* to have flourished in the time of David. They all agree in describing him as an Abyssinian or Æthiopian, the resemblance of which latter word to the name of Æsop, has been seized by some fanciful etymologists as an argument for the identity of the Greek and the Oriental fabulist. It is singular that many of the fables ascribed by the Greeks to Æsop, should be possessed in their own language by the Arabians, and attributed to Lokman. It may be suspected that during the intercourse of the Arabians and Greeks in the flourishing ages of the Saracenic empire, they were translated by the former, and ascribed to their national sage.

The

* D'Herbelot.

The earliest edition of the fables is that of Bonus Accursius, which has been already mentioned. It may be supposed to be a work of great rarity, as it was probably the second book printed with the Greek type. A selection of fables is said to have been published by Accursius in the same year.

A selection from the Accursian edition was published by Dionysius Bertochus, Regii, 1497.

The life and fables of Æsop were published in Greek by Bracius, at Venice, without a date, probably in 1498.

An edition was published by Aldus in 1505, fol. with the fables of Gabrias, and some other works. This is ranked among the rare and curious Aldine editions.

The editions of R. Stephanus and Is. Nevelet have been already mentioned. Of the rest, the following only require particular mention.

That of Hudson, Μυθων Αισωπειων συναγωγη, Fabularum Æsopicarum collectio, quotquot Græce reperiuntur. Oxon. 1718. 8vo. It is published under the feigned name of Marianus, from St. Mary's-hall in Oxford, of which Hudson was principal.

Fabulæ Æsopicæ Græcæ, &c. by Heusinger, Lips. 1741, 1755. octavo.

The same, with various readings, and the notes of Joh. Chr. Gottl. Ernesti, Lips. 1781.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE LIFE OF CÆSAR BORGIA.

THE exploits of this great and daringly wicked man during the period of his glory, the pontificate of his father Alexander the sixth, have necessarily been made prominent features in every history of his times, and have been rendered still more famous by the well-known work of his secretary Machiavel, which is generally considered as a faithful portrait of his character, and of the principles which directed his political conduct. But he has been usually dropped at the fatal period of his father's death, and his own imprisonment, which followed closely upon it; at least, I am not aware of any modern historian who has thought it worth his while to watch him to the close of his eventful career. The following is the account of his latter days and death, given by Mons. Turquet de la Mayerne, who wrote his Spanish history about the close of the sixteenth century.

"The duke Valentine, at the death of his father, found himself so roughly handled by the potion he had drunk, that he was forced to remain neutral in the wars between France and Spain, adhering, nevertheless,

vertheless, in his disposition to the Great Captain,* on account of the design they had formed together of possessing themselves of Tuscany after the war should be brought to an end in the kingdom of Naples. Now, being by no means in the good graces of pope Julius the second at his accession, and having moreover quarrelled with him on account of some places which he held in Romania, and which the pope insisted on having, he was arrested at Ostia when about to embark for La Spezzia, intending to go from thence by way of Ferrara to Imola. Soon afterwards he found means to escape to Naples, under the safe-conduct of the Great Captain; where, when he thought himself perfectly secure against surprise, and began to meditate new enterprizes, he had the mortification to find himself detained prisoner by the Great Captain, who told him, "he acted by the command of king Ferdinand, to which he owed more respect than to the safe conduct he had given him," and so sent him to Spain, where he was lodged in the castle of Medina del Campo, which is called La Mota: so by these means did the Great Captain provide that this turbulent man should no more trouble the affairs of Italy."†

In

* Don Gonzalo Fernandes (commonly called Gonsalvo de Cordova) whose services to Ferdinand and Isabella in the Neapolitan wars were rewarded with the duchies of Terranova and Sessa, besides that of Sant Angelo, which had been betowed on him, together with the dignity of constable, by king Frederick of Naples. His great qualities were much overshadowed, even as his panegyrists allow, by his faithless disregard of oaths and moral obligations.

† The reader may find these transactions detailed somewhat largely in the first volume of Mr. Roscoe's Leo the Tenth. The following short statement appears in Onuphrius, the continuator of Platina. After relating the circumstances of Alexander's death, and informing us that "Cæsar, who had diluted his wine, and thus drank less deep than his father of the deadly potion, was seized with a violent though not fatal disorder, in consequence of the feast, which prevented him from paying due attention to his affairs, and was the cause that all his troops which he had maintained with such care and cost, disbanded themselves, and his enemies triumphed in the successive election of two popes, who were most inveterately obnoxious to his family;" and after detailing all the particulars of the election and short pontificate (only five months and ten days) of Pius the third, and the subsequent elevation of Cardinal de Rovere, who assumed the name of Julius the second, he adds, "All this was done to the incredible vexation of Cæsar Borgia, who, although he had previously compelled all the Spanish Cardinals to swear that they would never assist with their suffrage any one who was not a partizan of the family, and had proposed to them George of Amboise, the Cardinal of Rouen, now saw, for an example of the mutability of fortune, that very man raised to the pontificate only on the 7th day of the Comitia, by the voices of thirty Cardinals, on whom he himself and his father had, a short time before, inflicted the penalty of a ten year's banishment, as the most grievous of their enemies. And not long after, on the day of his coronation, the new Pontiff condescended to set Borgia at liberty, after having already humbled him by the loss of almost all his lands, only on condition of his surrendering also the castles of Cesena and Forli, which he still held. When Cæsar, having thus obtained his freedom, arrived from Ostia at Naples, he was arrested at the command of the Catholic king by the great Gonsalvo, and sent to Spain; and there, having escaped out of prison, and taken refuge with John, king of Navarre, he perished some tim after, in an obscure scuffle among the Cantabrians."

In this fortress Borgia remained a prisoner for the space of two or three years; but at length, while king Ferdinand was in Italy, he found means, pursues our historian, to "let himself down by a rope, and save himself in disguise, pursuing the road to Guipuscoa, where, in the town of Mondragone, he found one Louis de Laureguia, who had formerly served under him in Italy, and was then one of the principal inhabitants of the place, by whose assistance he got away in safety to Navarre to king John d'Albret, whose sister he had married. On his arrival, he discovered that king John* and the queen his wife had rendered themselves partizans against each other; the king having espoused the faction of Beaumont, the queen that of Grammont;† by reason whereof the duke (shewing in that both sense and good will) acted so as to reconcile them, rendering the king, his brother-in-law, a favourer of the Grammontese party, whereby the contrary faction was much confounded: but the constable, Sir Louis of Beaumont, Count de Levin, a man of great courage, did not therefore cease to demean himself proudly and haughtily in his rank, in such sort, that a certain

* Francis Phœbus, of the house of Foix, king of Navarre, dying in the year 1483 without issue, his sister Catherine succeeded to the throne, and was sought in marriage by Ferdinand and Isabella for the Infant, Don John; but the fatal policy of Magdalen of France, her mother, whose hereditary antipathy to the house of Castile outweighed the dictates of prudence, prevented the match, and concluded an union between her daughter and John, the son of Allan, Lord of Albret, a nobleman of ancient family and good estate in Gascony, but by no means equal to support a contest with the ambition of the Spanish monarch. To add to the dangers of the state, the young married couple had no sooner taken possession of their dominions, than they were set at variance with each other by the factions which had long weakened that unhappy country. Cæsar Borgia, while in holy orders, had been promoted by his father to the administration of the cathedral of Pampelona, and afterwards, on his taking the secular habit, obtained the hand of the sister of John d'Albret in marriage.

† These bloody factions took their origin about sixty years before the events we are now recording, from the death of Blanche, queen of Navarre, whose husband John, king of Arragon, afterwards marrying a second wife, and attempting to give her a share in the government of those states which he enjoyed in right of the former, Charles of Navarre, his son, conceiving his hereditary title to be invaded, was driven into rebellion against his father. The head of the house of Beaumont (a family of great consequence, descended from the royal house of Navarre) espoused the prince's cause, while the constable of Navarre, Pedro de Perralta (a member of the equally illustrious family of Grammont) supported that of the king. The faction of Beaumont became afterwards remarkable for their attachment to the sovereign of Castile (this very Louis de Beaumont, count of Levin, and marquis of Huescar, having married a natural daughter of king Ferdinand) while that of Grammont, continuing faithful to what they deemed the interests of the royal houses of Foix and Albret, adopted French principles, and resisted to the utmost of their power the interference of Spain. The reason of Borgia's taking part in politics with the queen, and endeavouring to reconcile John of Albret to the same party, is therefore apparent. John himself appears to have been a very weak character, who, having suffered himself to be won over by the professions of Ferdinand, afterwards turned against him and threw himself on the protection of France without sufficient cause; and in consequence had, at no great distance of time, to deplore the irreparable loss of his dominions, in which his family never afterwards recovered the least footing.

a certain officer having come to him one day to notify some order of the king, he commanded him to be beaten with a stick, and cast into prison at the castle of Larraga, willing to let it be understood that he cared neither for the king nor his adversaries of the Grammont party whom he favoured; and this costed him his ruin; for the king, enraged (as well he might) at this audacious action, having sent many messages to him to come to the court, to which he gave no attention, determined to destroy him utterly. Now he had for a friend (albeit he were of the contrary faction) Don Alphonso Carrillo de Peralta, Count of St. Stephen, son of Troilus Carrillo, and grandson of the archbishop of Toledo, Don Alphonso Carrillo d'Acugna, who gave him warning of all that was designed against him, and that he should keep himself well from coming to court, unless he had a mind to fall into ambuscades. By reason of this contumacy, the king, having caused process to go against him, made him be condemned to lose his life, and confiscated his goods, as being guilty of leze majestè: and, having sent certain men at arms into the country for the execution of this arrêt, gave charge to duke Valentine, his brother-in-law, to pursue him with all extremity of war, the which the said Duke commenced by laying siege to the castle of Larraga on the 11th of Feb. in the year 1507. But a gentleman named Oger de Berastegui, who commanded within the place, defended it bravely, in sort that the king, who was there in person, and the duke, abandoned that enterprize, and betook themselves to Viana, where the town made them no resistance, but the castle held out, notwithstanding it was short of victuals, of which the count de Lerin, constable, being apprized, deliberated how he might relieve it; and having, for that purpose assembled to the number of two hundred able horse and some foot soldiers, came to Mandavia to look out for an occasion of executing his enterprize, the which answered so well to him, that in this very night there arose a very great storm and horrible tempest, which made the duke Valentin think that the enemy would not venture forth into the fields, and that they would not hazard themselves to succour the besieged, wherefore he caused the guards and centinels whom he used to place before the avenues of the castle, to withdraw themselves under cover: but therein he was deceived, however much he was esteemed a sage and well-advised man of war; for, under favour of the noise of winds and of the heavy rain, sixty horse departed from Mandavia, with each a sack full of corn, and some carrying also baked loaves, all which provisions they introduced into the castle through a postern, without being heard or seen. Morning being come, these same horsemen setting off on their return, observed, on the road to Logrogno, certain cavaliers, which giving them to imagine that this was an aid of 300 Castilian horse which the duke of Ragera had promised the constable, they set up, in parting, a cry of "Beaumont, Beaumont," the which gave the alarm to the town. The duke Valentin, having made himself be armed with a rich suit of arms by a certain valet of his, named Janicot, who had formerly been a ser-

vant to the constable, sallied forth, mounted on a brave horse with wide nostrils, accompanied by a thousand men on horseback and a large body of infantry, and held the road to Mandavia, saying, "Where is he? where is he, this wheedler? I swear, by God, that his day I will make him die or will take him prisoner; I will not stop until he shall be utterly destroyed, and I will not give quarter to any soul belonging to him; all shall be put to the sword, even to his dogs and his cats." Thus, pushed forwards by impetuous affection, he outstripped all his followers, pursuing the track of these sixty horsemen who fled before him. The constable had sent some of his people into the fields, as much to cover, if need be, those who were gone to victual the castle of Viana, as to discover what movements had been made on the enemy's part; and these, seeing the duke (whom they did not know) come riding forwards, alone, and with so bold an appearance, doubted that he must be supported by some great body of forces, and withdrew themselves to the place where stood the constable himself, who, wondering what this knight should be, and admiring at his boldness, "And how," said he, "is there no person here who dares to go and meet this daring man who approaches so near us?" Then sallied forth three gentlemen of his troop, who went to meet him in a road hollowed out in form of a fossè, where the duke was ill able to use to advantage either his own strength or skill, or that of his horse; and there one of the three, having couched his lance, ran at him with such force, that the point of the lance having entered a joint of his coat of mail, under the right arm-hole, as he raised his arm to strike, pierced him through the body. and brought him dead to the ground. They say that he who gave this blow was of the Garcias's of Agreda: by these three companions the body was incontinently stripped and left bare on the road, covering its nakedness with a stone, and the rich spoils were carried to the constable, who, thereupon, went back again without having made any discovery relating to the dead man (except that he must have been some great captain) until such time as, on the same morning, Janicot, the valet de chambre, who, setting himself to look for his master, had lost his way, was taken by some stragglers, and led to the constable. Then was it made known to him, after they had shewn him the coat of mail and habiliments, that it was the duke Valentin, Cæsar Borgia, who had been slain.* His body was found by the army which came after him in the state as we have said, king John himself being in the rear-guard in person, the which shewed great mourning at the death of his brother-in-law, and, having made him be covered with a scarlet mantle, had

* The issue of this petty war was fatal to the constable de Beaumont; for king John, exasperated at the death of his brother-in-law, pursued hostilities against him with such exterminating rancour, that he finally rased all his towns and castles, and burned and pillaged all his property, though consisting of the fairest and richest lands in the kingdom of Navarre; and the Constable died of grief and distress soon afterwards at the town of Aranda, in Arragon. After the conquest of Navarre by king Ferdinand, his son, Louis de Beaumont, was restored to all his father's estates and dignities.

had him brought to Viana and buried in the great chapel of the parochial church of Saint Mary, where one may read the following Epitaph.

A qui jaze en poca tierra
El que toda le temia,
El que la pas, y la guerra
Por todo el mondo hazia.
O tu que vas à buscar,
Dignas cosas de loar,
Se tu loas lo mas digno,
A qui pare tu camino,
No cure de mas andar."

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF MAXIMILIAN HELL.

MAXIMILIAN HELL, professor of astronomy and director of the imperial observatory of the university of Vienna, member of most of the learned societies in Europe, was born in 1720, at Chemnitz, in Hungary, where his father was director of all the hydraulic machines belonging to the neighbouring mines. Having completed his school education at Neusol, he entered in 1738 into the society of the Jesuits, who in 1740 sent him to the college of Vienna. At this seminary he studied philosophy for three years, during which he displayed a great mechanical genius, and employed his leisure hours in constructing water clocks, terrestrial and celestial globes, and other machines of the like kind. In the years 1744 and 1745 he devoted himself to his favourite pursuit, mathematics, under the care of the celebrated Frœlich, and not only assisted Franz, the astronomer of the Jesuit's observatory, in his astronomical labours, but also in arranging the museum for experimental philosophy. At the same time being desirous to render his talents more generally useful, he published a new edition of the Arithmetica numerica et literalis of John Crevellius, which served as a text book in the universities and public seminaries, and gave instruction in the mathematics and the art of assaying to young Count Konigsegg, who afterwards obtained an appointment in the mines of Chemnitz. In the years 1746 and 1747 he distinguished himself as teacher of the Latin and Greek languages in the catholic school of Leutschau, in Hungary; and while in this situation he improved himself in astronomy, for which purpose he was supplied with the necessary instruments from the Jesuits college and the mathematical museum at Vienna. Towards the latter end of the year 1747 he returned to that capital to enter on the study of theology, and, by desire of Count Konigsegg, he instructed in the mathematics and art of assaying several young men of noble families, who were destined for employments

employments in the Hungarian mines. In 1750 he published, but without his name, "Adjumentum memoriæ manuale Chronologico—geuealogico historicum," which has since been translated into various languages, and of which a new edition, with his name and a great many additions, appeared in 1774. Having obtained the priesthood in 1751, and completed the third year of his probation at Neusol, in Hungary, in 1752, about which period he began building the observatory of Tyrnau, in conjunction with the director of the college of that town, Borgias Keri, the degree of doctor and the public professorship of the mathematics at Clausenburg, were conferred on him as a reward for his indefatigable zeal. He was likewise entrusted with the care of establishing a new college and an observatory at that place, and of providing the necessary philosophical and mathematical instruments, chemical apparatus and books. Though his public avocations at Clausenburg were numerous and various, he applied to them all with great diligence, and found his exertions rewarded by important discoveries in regard to the effects of electricity, which corresponded with those of Franklin, Beccaria, and other philosophers; and in regard to the rising and falling of the mercury in the barometer. His electrical experiments were never published, but some account of them may be found in Jaszlinsky's Natural Philosophy, printed at Tyrnau. At Clausenburg he published "Elementa Arithmeticæ numericæ et literalis," for the use of his pupils; and he had formed a plan for similar works on every branch of the mathematics, but was prevented from carrying it into execution by an invitation to Vienna in the end of September, 1755. Marinone, the imperial astronomer, who died about this time, bequeathed to the court all the astronomical instruments which Charles VI. had caused to be constructed for him; and the university of Vienna, to whom the emperor presented them, being desirous to render them as useful as possible, obtained permission from the government, on a representation made by Cardinal prince Trautson, to construct an observatory above the new buildings of the university. The superintendence of the additions necessary for this purpose was consigned to father J. Franz; and as he was no stranger to Hell's astronomical talents and attachment to the mathematical sciences, he recommended him as astronomer and director of the observatory; and this choice was approved by the court. Hell not only gave to the observatory the best and most convenient form, and furnished it so completely, that it became one of the first in Europe, but was indefatigable in making observations so as to accomplish the object of his destination. He was also charged to give lectures on mechanics, which were then introduced in order to fit young men for different departments where such knowledge was requisite; but the multiplicity of his other employments, and a new labour, that of calculating and editing Astronomical Ephemerides, after the model of the French Connoissance des Temps, obliged him to solicit for leave to resign the professorships of mechanics, which he accordingly obtained.

The

The period from 1757 to 1767, during which he enjoyed more leisure, he devoted entirely to astronomical observations and calculations for the Ephemerides, each volume of which, published annually, contained evident proofs of his assiduity. About the same time he published a small work, entitled, "An Introduction towards the useful employment of Artificial Magnets." But however well known Hell's name might be by the accuracy of his observations, by his writings, and by the learned epistolary correspondence which he carried on, a circumstance now occurred which contributed not a little to increase his fame and to render him celebrated as an astronomer. The friends of science in all the civilized countries of Europe were looking forwards with great expectation to a period which seemed likely to be attended with considerable advantage to astronomy. The transit of Venus over the sun's disk, announced for the 3d of June, 1769, was considered as a phænomenon which, if observed in different places of the globe, would furnish data for determining the true distance of the sun and planets from the earth; and some of the ablest astronomers were selected to proceed for this purpose to Cajaneborg, in Finland, to Otaheite, to California, and to Hudson's Bay. Hell also had the honour of being chosen to participate in this undertaking. In the year 1767 he was invited by Christian VII. king of Denmark, to observe the transit in an island of the Frozen Ocean, near Wardöehuus, at the northern extremity of Europe. He had before refused two invitations of the like kind; but, notwithstanding the great difficulties and dangers with which this long journey were likely to be attended, and the infirm state of his health, he accepted the offer. The Danish minister, Baron von Thott, to whom the sciences are under so many obligations, had the care of making the necessary preparations, and to his prudent regulations was the philosophical world in a great measure indebted for the successful result of the expedition. Having obtained permission from the imperial court, Hell, accompanied by J. Sajnovics, a member of the same order, who was to act as his assistant, set out on the 28th of April, 1768, and on the 11th of October reached the place of his destination. By arriving at so early a period, he was enabled to employ his leisure time during the winter in constructing an observatory, which was done for the most part by torch-light, as the sun from the 19th of November, the last time he was seen on the horizon, till the 22d of January, 1769, was entirely concealed. Hell carried on the work with so much activity, that the observatory was completed and fit for use on the 23d of December. He then began his observations, which were continued till the 9th of June, 1769. These observations conducted him to several important discoveries, from which he deduced a new theory of the Aurora Borealis, and found out the true cause of the luminous appearance of the Northern Ocean, called by the Norwegians Morild. Some of his observations related to a more accurate determination of the ratio between the diameter of the earth at the equator and that through the poles, and to the depression of the poles; to the perceptible decrease of the Northern Ocean and the increase of the islands and continent which

which thence arises; to the power of refraction under the 70th degree of latitude; the great declination of the magnetic needle in different longitudes and latitudes, and to its continual variation in lat. 70°. He likewise determined the latitude and longitude of various places in Sweden and Norway, the height of mountains, the fall of rivers, the strength and variation of the winds, and the flux and reflux of the sea. His observations were even extended to the history, religion, arts, and language of the inhabitants of these little known regions of the North; to natural history, and particularly to that of shells, grasses, and moss. On this occasion Hell thought that he could discover a similarity between the language of the Laplanders, the Hungarians, and the Chinese. When the necessary preparations had been made, Hell's first care was to determine the position of Wardöehuus, and he found the latitude of his observatory to be 70° 22′ 36″. During the winter months, from October to May, he could make observations only in his apartment, as the weather at that time was so tempestuous that his assistants were every moment afraid of being buried under the ruins of their wooden habitation. No person durst venture out: the strongest men would have been in danger of being driven into the sea, as was the case with the clergyman of Wardöehuus, who must have infallibly perished, had he not thrown himself on the ground, and held fast by a rock for several hours, till the violence of the wind had abated. The wind often changed its direction, but for the most part it was West and South-west, which were much colder than the North-east and East winds. The latter traversed an open unfrozen sea, whereas the former passed over the high-frozen and snow-covered mountains of Lapland: the North and East winds were always the sharpest. The snow fell incessantly, and in such quantity, that it once entirely covered the fortress of Wardöehuus, and made it like a mountain, so that the inhabitants were obliged to cut their way through the snow over the walls, which were twelve feet in height. For three weeks from the beginning till near the end of January, the drifting snow occasioned such obscurity that people could not see each other at noon without the help of a lamp. The island was continually covered with snow and ice till the month of May: from June to September, however, the snow melts; but even during this period it sometimes falls so thick as to cover the whole island. According to observations made with the thermometer, the cold in this island was not greater than that usual at Vienna during moderate winters; that is to say, about ten degrees below zero, except on a few days from the 27th of January to the 1st of February, when the mercury fell to 14°½, which is not uncommon at Vienna, and on the night between the 29th and 30th, when for a few minutes it was 18°. The cause of this moderate temperature Hell ascribes to the situation of the island, as the sea by which it is surrounded being kept in continual motion by the wind, can never freeze; and the case is the same along the whole coast of Finmark. During the time he resided here he saw only once, during the above cold night, a crust of ice of the thickness

thickness of the finger around the island, but it did not continue more than a day. Though from six o'clock in the evening of the 2d of June to six in the evening of the 3d, the sun, concealed behind thick clouds, seemed to preclude all hope of being able to accomplish the object of his journey, Hell and his assistants got every thing ready for this important observation. About eight in the evening a gentle west wind sprang up, and having dispersed the clouds, about nine the heavens were so serene, that Venus and the solar spots could be distinctly seen. The observation, therefore, was successful beyond what had been expected. The ingress took place at a quarter past nine at night, and the egress at a quarter after four in the morning of June 4th. The eclipse of the sun on the 4th of June was observed with the same precision. The observers sent to other parts of the earth were equally successful; but as the results did not entirely agree, Hell on this account was involved in a literary contest, and particularly with Lalande. The object of the observation, however, was so far attained, that the astronomical knowledge of the earth and solar system was improved by it, and it will always form an important event in the history of astronomy.

On the 27th of June, 1769, Hell set out on his return, proceeding to Drontheim by sea, and thence to Copenhagen, where he resided seven months, and communicated, besides other things, to the Academy of Sciences, the observations he had made of the transit, which were published, and afterwards reprinted in the Ephemerides for 1771. On the 20th of May, 1770, he left Copenhagen, and returned by Hamburgh and Gottingen to Vienna, where he arrived in August. Here he collected and arranged the fruits of his journey, with intention of communicating his discoveries to the learned, under the title of "Expeditio literaria ad Polum Arcticum," part of which was prepared for the press at a considerable expence, but it never made its appearance. The cause of its suppression is not known. Hell laboured for three years on the establishment of an Academy of Sciences, which, according to his plan, was to be under the direction of the Jesuits; but this design was not carried into execution. He then superintended the building of a new observatory at Erlau, in Hungary, at the expence of the bishop, Count Charles of Esterhazy, and undertook two journies thither, to direct the operations and to arrange a valuable collection of instruments which had been sent to him from England. Hell led a life so simple, that the events of each day were merely a repetition of those of the preceding, and he suffered very little either in his health or spirits from the crosses and disappointments he experienced. In the month of March, 1792, he found himself indisposed with a catarrhal affection and cough. A physician being called in, declared his disorder to be an inflammation of the lungs, which producing a suppuration, put an end to his life in the course of a few weeks. Hell is certainly entitled to a place among those who have rendered essential service to the science of astronomy. The Ephemerides Astronomicæ ad meridianum Vindohonensem, begun in the year 1767, and continued till his

his death, forms a valuable astronomical calendar, which contains a great many interesting papers. His literary labours were confined to his favourite science and its different branches. In the other branches of knowledge, and particularly theology, he was a firm adherent to the principles he had been taught in his youth, and which he strenuously defended. He was warmly attached also to the order into which he had entered at an early period: the dissolution of it gave him great uneasiness, and he always flattered himself with hopes of its revival. He possessed a benevolent heart, and was always ready to assist those in distress to the utmost of his ability; he in particular endeavoured to relieve the sufferings of the poor, and with this noble view expended almost the whole of his property.

W. J.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BOLE-HILL TREES:

A Plantation of Sycamores, encircling a School-house and Play-ground, on a barren eminence, facing the High Moors of Derbyshire on the one hand, and on the other overlooking a richly-cultivated, well-wooded, and mountainous district; near the Seat of a Gentleman, where the Writer has spent many pleasant hours.

NOW peace to His ashes, who planted yon trees,
That welcome my wandering eye!
In lofty luxuriance they wave with the breeze,
And resemble a grove in the sky:
On the brow of the mountain, all barren and bleak,
They flourish in grandeur sublime;
Adorning its bald and majestical peak,
Like the lock on the forehead of time.

A land-mark they rise:—to the stranger forlorn,
All night on the wild heath delay'd,
'Tis rapture to spy the young beauties of morn,
Unveiling behind their dark shade:
The homeward-bound husbandman joys to behold,
On the line of the grey evening scene,
Their branches yet gleaming with purple and gold,
And the sunset expiring between.

The maidens that gather the fruits of the moor,
As weary and fainting they roam,
Thro' the blue dazzling distance of noon-light explore
The trees that remind them of home:
The children that dwell in the valley suspend
Their sports, and in ecstacy gaze,
When they see the broad moon from the mountain ascend,
And the school-house and grove in a blaze.

Ah!

Ah! sweet to my soul is that beautiful grove,
Awakening remembrance most dear;
—When lonely in anguish and exile I rove,
Wherever its glories appear,
It gladdens my spirit, it soothes from afar,
With tranquil and tender delight,
It shines thro' my heart, like a hope-beaming star
Alone in the valley of Night.

It tells me of moments of innocent bliss,
For ever and ever gone o'er;
Like the light of a smile, like the balm of a kiss,
They were—but they will be no more:
Yet wherefore of pleasures departed complain,
That leave such endearment behind?
Tho' the sun of their sweetness be sunk in the main,
Their twilight still rests on the mind.

Then peace to His ashes who planted yon trees!
Supreme o'er the landscape they rise,
With simple and lovely magnificence please
All bosoms, and ravish all eyes:
Nor marble nor brass could emblazon His fame
Like his own sylvan trophies, that wave
In graceful memorial, and whisper his name,
And scatter their leaves on his grave.

Ah! thus, when I sleep in the desolate tomb,
May the laurels I planted endure,
On the mountain of high immortality bloom,
'Midst lightning and tempest secure!
Then ages unborn shall their verdure admire,
And nations sit under their shade,
While my spirit in secret shall move on my lyre
Aloft in their branches display'd.

Hence, dream of vain glory!—the light drop of dew
That glows in the violet's eye,
In the sun-beams of morn, to a fugitive view,
May rival a star of the sky;
But the violet is pluckt, and the dew-drop is flown,
The star unextinguish'd shall shine:
Then mine be the laurels of virtue alone,
And the glory of Paradise mine!

Sheffield, July 25, 1807.

SONG.

CAN loving father ever prove
From loving daughter purer love!
For him, my duteous pray'rs ascend;
To him, my kindest wishes tend;
If sickness bid his spirits fly,
Or blanch his cheek, or dim his eye,
'Till health my anxious care relieve,
How do I, sad one! droop and grieve:
Yet, ah! I own with conscious shame,
'Tis mine to love a *dearer* name.

Sweet soothing task! I daily trace
Affection in a mother's face;
Its rising flush delighted see,
And catch the sigh that breathes for me.
Can I, thy long long cares review,
And cheat affection of its due?
No, Mother, never!—Saints above
Feel not the fervour of my love;
But, still I own with conscious shame,
'Tis mine to love a *dearer* name.

Oh, Henry, say, my only pride,
Should tender hearts like these divide?
Sure righteous heav'n can ne'er approve;
Sure mine it calls unhallow'd love!
Yet would the soft parental voice
Confirm and sanctify my choice,
Bid me my best affection give
To him, for whom, indeed, I live;
Than father—mother—*dearer* name
Nor heart could wish nor tongue could frame.

W.

Malton.

CANZONET,

From the Italian of Francesco del Teglia, on a Nosegay of Jonquils in the Bosom of his Mistress.

Care souve figlie, &c.

FLOWERS of the sun, whose parent care
Your golden lustre has bestow'd,
O say, did Cupid place you there,
To guard from harm his lov'd abode?

If so, watch well her gentle heart;
The approach of cold disdain repel;
Nor let soft pity e'er depart
The shrine where she delights to dwell.

Beam forth, while in that bosom worn,
The brightest gems of all the field;
Those which Aurora's brows adorn,
To your transcendant glow must yield.

Nature, when she endow'd my fair,
From each gay flower some sweetness drew;
She gave to Sylvia's waving hair
Your fragrance and your golden hue.

Ah see! she smiles to view your bloom;
(As heaves her snowy breast the while)
Waft grateful then your glad perfume,
Blest flowers! for 'tis an angel's smile.

Reviving in her balmy breath,
Sunn'd by the radiance of her eye,
There flourish long, nor fear your death—
Such death 'tis even bliss to die.

Tell her, when other charms expire,
Your orient tints remain the same,
And say—surviving life's last fire,
That thus shall live her lover's flame.

V.

IMPROMPTU,

Addressed by a Water Drinker to a Lady, who, when the wine was placed on the table, asked him whether he would have red or white.

GIVE me both: the blushing rose
Enlivens the pale lily's hue:
Both your lovely cheeks disclose,
I would have them both in you.

While that ruby lip I press,
What like *red* can give delight?
On that bosom could I rest,
What would I exchange for *white?*

S. N.

Nov. 7.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

We have now the satisfaction to announce, that the public will shortly be gratified by the publication of all that was finished of Mr. Fox's Work, the manuscript of which has just been disposed of at an unprecedented price. It appears to have been Mr. Fox's design to unfold the causes which led to the revolution, and the final overthrow of the House of Stuart, by a detailed history of the reign of James the Second; and to give, in an introduction, such a view of the period immediately preceding as might be necessary to illustrate and to account for many of the events he would have to record. The manuscript that he has left comprises the introduction here spoken of, (which contains much interesting matter relative to the plots, and the general state of parties, in the reign of Charles the Second) and two chapters of the History of James the Second, extending from his accession to the execution of the Duke of Monmouth. These are all in a finished state, and executed in a manner worthy of the talents of their author: and we have now only to lament that this should be the whole of so important an undertaking which the public engagements of that illustrious statesman allowed him leisure to complete. The work will form one volume in quarto; it will be accompanied by a preface from the pen of Mr. Fox's noble relative, Lord Holland, and an appendix, consisting of a considerable number of very curious and important state papers connected with the period of the history.

Mr. Bower has made considerable progress in a work which is intended to exhibit a complete delineation of the life of Luther, and of the effects of that life upon the great revolution to which he has given a name. Mr. Bower has explored the original and voluminous documents respecting Luther, with which his own times, and those immediately succeeding, abounded; he has carefully analysed the whole of Luther's writings; and is persuaded that the materials which he has collected, furnish much information which has not hitherto been laid before the British public, respecting the character and progress of this extraordinary man, respecting the gradual formation of his mind during the period of his education, the gradual expansion of his views during his efforts for the reformation of the church; and the cha acter which the peculiarity of his mind stamped upon the reformation itself.

Dr. Carpenter of Exeter will in a few days publish a small work which he entitles, The Plan, Rules, and Catalogue of a Library for young Persons; with observations on some of the principal Branches of Science and Literature, and occasional Remarks on the Books selected: published with a view to assist in the Formation of similar Institutions, and to aid the Young in the choice of objects of mental Pursuit.

Professor Jameson, of Edinburgh, has nearly finished printing his work on Geognosy, which will form a third volume to his Mineralogy.

Mrs. Murray, the author of Mentoria, has in the press mentorial lectures, comprising remarks on the higher branches of female education.

A new translation of Virgil's Georgics, in blank verse, is in the press.

Mr. Colman's popular dramas. The Iron Chest, the Surrender of Calais, the Battle of Hexham, and the Heir at Law, are now printing in octavo; of which the first is the only one that has been yet published in an authentic form.

A third Book of the Minstrel, in continuation of Dr. Beattie's poem, will shortly be given to the public.

Two additional volumes of Espriella's interesting and popular Letters from England, will appear in a few weeks, as well as a new edition of the former volumes.

Mr. Hort's little work on Mythology, is nearly ready for publication. It will be followed by a compendium of Universal History, and some other lementary works composed by Mr. Hort, for the use of his own school.

Mr. John Finley, will publish in a few days, Scottish, Historical, and Romantic Ballads, chiefly ancient, with explanatory notes and a glossary. Prefixed

fixed to it are some remarks on the early state of romantic Composition in Scotland.

Mr. G. Guttleib, is preparing for the press, an account of his travels in North America, in the years 1806, 1807. The work will be illustrated with a considerable number of wood-cuts.

Dr. Uwins of Aylesbury, intends shortly to publish a small Tract, entitled *Modern Medicine*, which will contain a familiar explanation of the most prominent discoveries and doctrines that have conduced to the recent advancement of medical philosophy; a critical disquisition on the mode in which medicine is cultivated, and practised in the present period; and an enquiry how far the principles upon which the healing art is founded, may with propriety constitute a subject of unprofessional research.

The second volume of the new London Medical Dictionary, completing that work, illustrated with a great number of plates, is in forwardness, and certainly will be published in March next.

A new edition of Miss Edgeworth's Irish Bulls, altered and very much improved, will be ready in a few days.

A large edition of the late Mr. Harmer's Observations on Scripture, with numerous additions, by the Rev. Adam Clarke, which was lately consumed by fire at the Office in Fleet-street, is reprinting and may be expected in March or April.

A translation of the thirteenth Book of the Eneid of Virgil, from the text of Maffœus, by a lady, with some other poems, will be shortly published in one volume, in octavo.

The Editors and Proprietors, of the Medical and Chirurgical Review, have discontinued the publication of that work, in favour of the Editors and Proprietors of the London Medical Review, the first number of which has been announced to appear on the first day of February.

An edition of Dryden's works, edited by Mr. Walter Scott, has been announced as nearly ready for publication.

A pamphlet on the PORTUGUESE EMIGRATION will shortly appear. It will contain an investigation of the causes which led to that measure, and a detail of the circumstances attending it, with strictures on the official accounts published by ministers. It will also comprehend an enquiry into the policy of France in her conduct towards Portugal, and into the relations which subsist between Portugal and her colonies. The flight of the Royal Family to Brazil, under the aid and protection of our government, will naturally induce a consideration of the views which this country has long entertained towards South America, and of her late measures in furtherance of those views. Hence a comparative estimate will be made of the immediate and ultimate effects which this emigration will produce on the interests of Great Britain.

Early this month will be published a new Edition, (being the *third*,) of the "Complete Grazier," revised, corrected, and materially enlarged; beside several new plates, much additional information is given in the sections on *grasses, Sheep-wool, Asses, Mules, Poultry, Rabbits, Bees, &c.* To this edition is also added, a new and complete table of contents.

In the course of next month will be published, "The Pastoral Care," a didactic Poem in 3 parts, by the Rev. J. Grant, M. A.

The friends of the late Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. President of the Literary Society of Manchester, and the public at large, will learn with pleasure, that his third and fourth volumes of Sermons, together with a new edition of the first and second, will appear in the course of the month. His two volumes of Essays, Philosophical, Literary and Moral, in the course of a few months, to which will be prefixed Memoirs of his Life.

In the press, a letter to Dr. Jenner, in reply to a public mis-statement, by John Birch, Esq. of sixty-two failures and twenty deaths having occurred after vaccination, at Ringwood, Hants, by Mr. Blair, one of the deputation, from the Royal Jennerian Society, who investigated that affair.

The following interesting intelligence, respecting vaccination among the Hottentots, has been communicated by Mr. Latrobe, to W. Blair, Esq. of Great

Great Russel-street. It is contained in the diary of the Mission at Bariaus-kloof, dated Sept. 17, 1307. "While we were at Cape Town, to present a congratulatory address to Lord Caledon, our present Governor, we were informed of the wish of Government, that the Hottentots both at the Cape, and in the country, might be inoculated with the cow-pox, to prevent the ravages made by that malignant disorder, the small-pox. Indeed there was a positive order for the introduction of vaccination among them, understanding how beneficial the effects of it had proved, we were the more ready to undertake it, and went to the town-house, where it was performing under the inspection of a magistrate, by eight surgeons. There was a great crowd, through which we worked our way to the surgeons, from whom we received the necessary instructions, and a bottle with matter was given us to take home to Bariaus-kloof. With a view to begin, we immediately inoculated our Hottentot servant, who willingly submitted to the operation. After our return to Bariaus-kloof, we made known to our congregation the wish of Government, that all the Hottentots would suffer themselves to be inoculated, and our people readily consented. The above-mentioned servant got several very fine pustules, without sickness or inconvenience, (at least nothing worth mentioning;) and the child of one of the Missionaries being also inoculated with the best effect, we thereby obtained good wholesome matter from healthy subjects, preferable to that we brought with us, which was rather dry. First we inoculated 100 persons, who all did well. The most of them had several pustules, but were not properly ill or feverish to any great degree, and to this day we have performed the operation on about 600 Hottentots, with the best effects."

John M. Mason, D. D. and John Bristed, Esq. of New York, have announced their intention of giving elegant and correct editions of the Latin and Greek Classics. They intend also to add correct editions of classical dictionaries.

Dr. Mason has completed the first volume of his Christian Magazine, which has excited considerable attention in the United States. The number printed of this work is 2500, a quantity which for any periodical work in that country was never before obtained.

Several interesting political pamphlets have lately appeared in America. Among those, "The British Treaty," attributed to Governor Morris, Esq. "War or no War, and Peace without Dishonor, &c." by a Yankee Tanner, hold the most distinguished rank.

A bed of coal, four miles in length, has just been discovered in Ulster County, State of New York. Samples of a most excellent kind, have been laid before the corporation of the city; and from the contiguity of the coal to the River Hudson, it is expected that all the cities on the banks of the latter, will soon receive ample supplies.

A few years ago a hydrographical survey was made, at the expense of the American government, of Long-Island Sound.—Since that time, Captains Fosdick and Cahoone, two of the persons employed, have published their chart. Encouraged by the success of their first attempt, a survey was ordered to be made, during the session of Congress, in 1805-6, of that part of the coast of North-Carolina, which lies between Cape-Hatteras and Cape-Fear. Captains Jonathan Price and Thomas Coles performed that service during the last summer. They have made a valuable report of their observations, and accompanied it with a new chart of the coast. In this they consider that Cape-Hatteras shoals are commonly delineated on the maps too far to the west, thereby endangering navigation, by taking up vessels sailing with a supposed sufficiency of sea-room. They have found the bottom of the ocean in those parts to be a loose sand, moveable by the waves, and often with gravel, ooze and shells, and changing its position. There is no probability that a light-house can be constructed on the shoals, nor that buoys, or floating beacons, can be made to withstand the violence of the waves. They have sounded the coast of Capes Hatteras, Look-Out, and Fear, quite to the margin to the Gulf-stream. Through the Frying-Pan shoals, off Cape-Fear, they have discovered an opening not hitherto known, ten miles from the land, which may be of great importance to the coasting navigation. For now vessels bound to and from Wilmington, may pass through this opening in the shoals in four,

four, five, and seven fathom water, instead of beating round the southern extremity of the flats. The shoals of Cape-Look-Out are the most dangerous to mariners. Cape-Hattesas light-house is situated in 75 S. 30 W. and in latitude 35° 14′ 30′ N. The shoals extend twelve miles in a south-east direction; and twelve miles farther, in the same direction, is the gulf-stream, with sixty fathom water at its edge. Thus it is twenty-four miles from the Cape to the stream. Cape-Look-Out is in latitude 34° 34′ N. and long. 76° 37′ W. The shoals extend from the Cape 15 miles in a S. S. E. direction, and the broken ground as far as lat. 34° 20′ N. Thence to the gulf-stream the soundings are gradual to 95 fathoms. At Cape-Fear light-house the longitude is 78° 12′ W. and lat. 33° 53′ N. The extreme southern part of the Frying-Pan shoals is in lat. 33° 35′. In this parallel the shoal runs 12 miles due E. and W. The information furnished by this second undertaking has been followed by an ample provision for a maritime survey of the whole coast of the United States. In the beginning of Feb. 1807, an act of Congress was passed, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to enable the President of the United States to cause a survey to be taken of the coasts, and of all the islands, shoals, roads, and places of anchorage, within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States; as also the courses and distances between the principal capes and head-lands, and all such other matters as ought to be contained in an accurate chart. This survey is intended to embrace St. George's Bank, and all other banks, shoals, soundings, currents, and memorable things, quite to the gulf stream.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF THE LATE MR. REED'S BOOKS.

(Concluded from the last Month's Athenæum.)

Agreeably to our promise, we now proceed to lay before the reader a more extended account of the prices of some of the most curious and rare articles which were sold at the above sale. We make no apology for the length of this extract, because we are convinced that those who take an interest in old English Literature will not be offended at the minuteness of the account. Those, on the contrary, to whom the productions of our venerable forefathers seem but as "stubble and straw," it is not our intention to conciliate by disingenuous apologies, or unqualified submissions.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	HEARNE'S *Pieces.*			
N° 4133.	Life of Alfred the Great, portrait, 1709	0	10	6
4134.	Annales Ælfridi, a Wise, cum effegie, 1722	1	6	0
4135.	Alluredi Beverlacensis Annales, 1716	4	14	6
4136.	Robert de Avesbury Historia, 1720	0	18	6
4137.	Caii vindiciæ Academiæ Oxoniensis, 2 tom. 1730	3	14	0
4138.	Camdeni Annales, 3 tom. cum effigie, 1717	4	14	6
4139.	Dodwelli de Parma Equestri, morocco, gilt leaves, 1713	1	7	0
4140.	Chronicon, sive Annales de Dunstaple, 2 tom. 1733	4	16	0
4141.	Thomæ de Elmham, CHART. MAX. 1727	8	15	0
4142.	Fordun Scotichronicon, 5 tom. boards, uncut, 1722	5	5	0
4143.	Johannis Glastoniensis Chronica, 2 tom. 1726	4	0	0
4144.	Robert of Gloucester, 2 vol. 1724	7	10	0
4145.	Hermingii Chartularium Ecclesicæ Wigorniensis, 1723	1	15	0
4146.	Lelandi Collectanea, 6 tom.	1	17	0
4147.	Comment. de Scriptoribus Britanicis, Oxon. 1709	0	8	6
4148.	Leland's Itinerary, 9 vols. in 3, 1770	2	17	0
4149.	Discourses of eminent Antiquaries, 2 vols. 1771	0	10	6

		l.	s.	d.
4150.	Livii Fero Juliensis Vita Henrici Quinti, Oxon. 1716 -	2	8	0
4151.	Gulielmi Neubrigensis Historia, 3 tom. 1719 - - -	2	3	0
4152.	Liber Niger Scaccarii, 2 tom. CHART. MAX. 1771 - -	0	10	6
4153.	Sprotti Chronica, 1719 - - - - - - - -	0	10	6
4154.	Textus Roffensis, 1720 - - - - - - - -	1	1	0
4155.	Triveti Annales, 2 tom. 1722 - - - - - -	2	13	0
4156.	Johannis de Whethamstede et Thomas Otterburne Chronica, 2 tom. 1726 - - - - - - - -	3	3	0
4157.	Life, Antiquities of Windsor, Vindication of the Allegiance, and Clarendon Family vindicated, in one vol. with Portraits, 1731, &c. - - - - - - - - -	3	4	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

1961.	Catterpillars of this Nation anatomized in a Discovery of House-breakers, Pick-pockets, &c. 1659 - - -	0	13	0
1969.	Choise of Change; containing the Triplicitie of Divinitie, Philosophie, and Poetrie, 1598 - - - - -	0	13	0
1975.	Coach and Sedan pleasantly disputing for Place and Precedence, the Brewer's Cart being Moderator, frontispice, 1630 - - - - - - - - -	0	16	6
1980.	Court of good Counsell, blk. let. 1607 - - - -	0	12	0
1981.	Cupid's Messenger, or a trusty Friend, stored with sundry sorts of amorous Letters, blk. let. - - - -	1	1	0
1994.	Dickenson (John) Arisbas, Euphries, amidst his Slumbers; or Cupid's Journey to Hell, b. l. 1594 - - -	5	5	0
2199.	Howard (Hen.) against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies, b. l. 1583 - - - - - - -	2	2	0
2204.	King (Wm.) Works; containing the Toast, with the Key in MS. Temptum Libertatis, Epistolæ objurgatoria. Dr. King's Apology, &c. *large paper, uncut*, 1736. N.B. *This vol. was never published, and on the death of the Author all the copies except 60 were destroyed.* I. R. - - -	10	10	0
2213.	Looke on me London, I am an honest Englishman, ripping up the Bowels of Mischiefe, lurking in thy Sub-urbs, b. l. 1613 - - - - - - -	3	15	0
2214.	Lupton (Tho.) Too good to be true, though so at a vewe, yet all that I tolde you, Is true I uphold you, Now cease to aske why, for I cannot lye, b. l. 1587 - - -	6	18	6
2225.	Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinaire, or the Walkes in Powles, b. l. 1604 - - - - -	6	8	6
2239.	Fabian Cronicle, b. l. wants title, 1542 - - - -	5	10	0
2615.	Milton* (John) Sixe folde Politician, 1609 - - -	2	14	0

ROMANCES.

2649.	Amadis of Gaule, first and second Books - - - -	1	3	0
2650.	Arnalte and Lucenda, entituled, the Evil-intreated Lover, or the Melancholy Knight, translated into English verse by Leonard Lausrena, 1639 - - - - -	3	5	0
2651.	Barclay (John) his Argenis, translated by Sir Robert Le Grys and Thomas May, 1629 - - - -	0	4	6
2652.	Camus (J. P.) Admirable Events, translated by Du Verger, 1639 - - - - - - - -	0	2	0
2653.	Destruction of Troy, in three books, 1680 - - -	0	4	0
2654.	Gerardo, the unfortunate Spaniard, translated by Leonard Digges, 1622 - - - - - - -	0	4	6
2655.	History (most ancient and famous) of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, fine copy, b. l. 1634 -	7	10	0

* This work is supposed to have been written by Milton's father.

		l.	s.	d.
N° 2656.	History of the famous Evordanus, Prince of Denmark, with the strange Adventures of Iago, Prince of Saxonie, b. l. 1605	1	12	0
2657.	History of Don Quichotte, 2 parts, translated by Shelton, frontispiece	0	9	0
2658.	Lamberto (Don Juan) b. l. title wanting	0	12	0
2659.	Lyly (John) Euphues and his England and Anatomy of Wit, imprinted by Cawood, 1582	2	2	0
2660.	Mandeville (Sir John) Voyages and Travels, b. l. wood cuts defective	0	11	0
2661.	Myrrour of Knightwood, second part of the first booke, b. l. imprinted by Thomas Este, 1585	1	6	0
2662.	Painter (Will) Palace of Pleasure, 2 vol. b. l. russia, perfected in MS. by Mr. John Henderson, imprinted by Marshe and Bynneman, 1566-7	9	0	0
2663.	Palmerin of England, 2 parts, translated by Ant. Munday, fine copy, 1639	3	5	0
2664.	Palmerin d'Oliva, translated by A. Munday, b. l. imprinted by Charlewood, 1588	5	10	0
2665.	Primaleon of Greece, son of Palmerin D'Oliva, translated by A. Munday, b. l. printed by Thomas Snodham, 1619	1	15	0
2666.	Parismus, Prince of Bohemia, b. l. 1630	0	14	6
2667.	Pilgrime of Casteele, 1623	0	7	0
2668.	Quarles (Fr.) Argalus and Parthenia, front.	0	7	6
2669.	Sidney (Sir Philippe) Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, first edit. printed for Wm. Ponsonbie, 1590. See Dr. Farmer's Memorandum in MS. extracted by Mr. Reed	3	11	0
2670.	Seven Champions of Christendome, by Rich. Johnson, part II. first edit. b. l. printed for Cuthbert Burbie, 1597	0	17	0

HISTORY.

2702.	Holinshed (Raphaell) Will. Harrison, &c. Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, continued to the year 1586, by John Hooker, alias Vowel, b. l. 2 vol. 1587, fine copy, marble leaves	23	10	0
5754.	A most curious collection of historical and biographical tracts, printed in the 16th century, in bl. letter, in 3 small volumes, 18mo.	33	0	0

POETRY.

5433.	Chaucer (Glossary to) l. p. fol. The Margin full of Manuscript Additions, collected by the late learned Mr. Bowyer, as Mr. Reed informed the Rev. Mr. Todd	0	5	6
5445.	Sydney (Sir Phil.) Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, Lon. 1598	0	3	6
5867.	A Portfolio of Single-Sheet Ballads	15	10	0
6685.	Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, very rare, 4to. 1594	15	10	0
6612.	Butler (Samuel) Hudibras, byGrey, 2 vols. Plates, abounding with Manuscript Notes, by Mr. Reed, Dr. Farmer, and many curious printed References and Allusions, inserted in their respective places, 1744	3	3	0
6657.	Cockayn (Sir Aston) Chain of Golden Poems, 1659	0	17	0
6661.	Colman (W.) Death's Duel, 8vo. front.	7	15	0
6682.	Baltimore (Lord) Gardia Poetica, Lat. Ang. et Gallica, with plates *extremely rare*, 4to.	6	10	0
6707.	Chapman (Geo.) the Shadow of Night, 4to. 1694	1	0	0
6708.	Epicede, or Funeral Song of Prince Hen. 4to. 1612	0	15	0

THOMAS CHURCHYARD'S *Pieces, in Quarto.*

		l.	s.	d.
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Isaac Reed, Staple's Inn, Aug. 6, 1784.

Thus have we made good our promise to gratify the bibliographer with an account of some of the leading articles in the extensive collection of the late amiable and learned ISAAC REED. Upon such a man, it is not often that the grave closes! We live in an age of great pretensions to literature—of great fruitfulness, and research—but, in too many instances, we see arrogance supply the place of candor, and versatility of genius. Not so was it with the owner of this extraordinary collection of books. If he had not the classical elegance, the original wit, the acute discernment of some of his coadjutors, in the great CAUSE OF SHAKSPEARE—he had, at least, equal patience of investigation, soundness of judgment, and accuracy of criticism with the most eminent of them. Truth, sober truth, as he saw and loved her, it was his only aim to delineate and to encourage. He roamed over a vast field; sometimes luxuriant and as frequently barren—but he never begrudged his labour, or considered his toil unproductive, if he could occasionally gather a wild flower to plant in the garden of his beloved Shakspeare. It may be justly said of him, that he extracted honey from whatever he gathered. Without the venomous asperity of Ritson, and free from the piquant sallies of Steevens, he chose a middle path; and walked in that path with respectability to the end of his days. As is frequently the case with characters of such a cast, he enjoyed the confidence, and secured the esteem, of all parties.

If we are to form any opinion of his talents, from the *MS. Notes* which appeared in his books, that opinion, it must be confessed, cannot be the most favourable one. Mr. Reed was resolved to let posterity know that he knew something of every book; but extracts from Journals or critical works, relating to them, are made without any extraordinary exertion; and evince rather the diligence of an amanuensis, than the sagacity of a critic. If we consider that Mr. Reed devoted nearly *half a century* to the collection and illustration of his books, it will not appear surprising that almost every fly leaf contained a memorandum descriptive of their intrinsic or extrinsic value. As to the innumerable *printed* notices, cut out of other books, and pasted within his own—though they may shew an active and ardent mind, and an industry never to be subdued, yet, as demonstrations of original thinking, or independent judgment, there are few who will allow them the distinction. But whatever be the weight of

of these remarks, it ought not to rob his merits of their due share of praise. His learning, as Ben Johnson observes, in his "Poetaster,"

> savour'd not the school-like gloss
> That most consists in echoing words and terms;
> And soonest wins a man an empty name:
> Nor only long or far-fetch'd circumstance,
> Wrapp'd in the curious gen'ralities of arts:
> But a direct and analytick sum
> Of all the worth and first effects of arts."

Thus much for the literary character of Mr. Reed. His private life and his private virtues are known to many much better qualified to record them than ourselves; and, for the sake of learning and benevolence, we hope they will be registered in the British Biography of his Country. A short but pleasing account of him appeared in the European Magazine, and in the New Series of the "Monthly Mirror,"* with a portrait prefixed; but it is not yet, we believe, generally known that Mr. Reed gave up the profession of the law purely from *conscientious motives!*

Of the *Portraits* that have been engraved of him, that which bears the strongest resemblance, and is the best executed, is a large mezzotint, which was a private print, struck off for his friends—and from which those in the European Magazine, and Monthly Mirror, and in the Catalogue of his Books, were copied on a reduced scale. These latter, however, are somewhat "out of drawing," as artists term it. The mezzotint, from a painting by Romney, is acknowledged to be a copy of the *Mind*, as well as of the *Person*. It is full of expression.

Having thus frankly expressed our sentiments of the domestic and literary character of Mr. Reed, we conceive it our duty to say a few words respecting the cause of *Old English Literature*, to which he devoted so large a portion of his life. From this, the reader will anticipate something about that important term "BLACK LETTER."

Let it be premised, that, we do not mean to carp at, or to quarrel with, *other* antiquarian pursuits. We give full permission to the enterprising antiquary to dig for Roman tiles, spear's heads, and tessalated pavements: we entreat the industrious Recorder of 'other days,' to grope for urns, and coins, and parchment rolls emblazoned with a long line of neglected ancestry, mouldering to dust—we exhort him to snatch these precious relics from the decay and oblivion that threaten them! But—we demand the same indulgence for ourselves: we claim the same liberal treatment; and to receive, in turn, "the same measure which we mete unto others." Nay, we go a step beyond this: we challenge the reader to shew cause, at the bar of common sense and learning, why these *black letter pursuits* should not be patronised with the same zeal and liberality, as we see shewn to Tomb-Stone and Parish-Register ones?

If the *Mind* of our ancestors be worth discovering, that mind is to be looked for in the works of their *pen;* and not in the monuments and inscriptions executed by Masons and Parish Clerks. Now, how are we to ascertain the former? By exploring the black letter works of our ancient printers: and by drawing, from thence, such inferences and conclusions as make us acquainted with the progress of human genius—with the sources of imitation—and with the comparative merit or demerit of the age in which we live. Who would not give an *Otho* for an edition of *Chaucer* by our ancestor Caxton? Who, that is alive to the pure feelings of intellect, would not exchange all the *Stones on Salisbury Plain* for a collection like the *Harleian Library?* It is not that *black letter* is, of itself, so eminently beautiful or so unspeakably valuable—but that, almost all the effusions of our great ancient writers *happen to be conveyed to us in that gothic form.*† If there be *any* crime imputable, that crime must light upon the heads of our *typographical* ancestors.

We

* See also the Athenæum, vol. I. page 195.

† We subjoin two observations upon the importance of *black letter* reading—among many others which present themselves just now to our notice. "It would

We call, therefore, earnestly and loudly, upon the English Student to cherish the *Literary Remains* of his countrymen; as being, in our estimation, the most beautiful and interesting department of ARCHÆOLOGY. Hence Chaucer, and Surrey, and Spenser derived some of their fairest poetical imagery: hence Milton learnt to "build the lofty rhyme;" and, in a different sphere, Shakspeare and Burton were instructed how to form their designs, and to captivate their Readers.

Entertaining these honest views, we cannot help turning with some degree of satisfaction to the publication of a work so well calculated to promote them. We allude to the CENSURA LITERARIA, of which Mr. S E. BRYDGES is the ostensible editor. We entreat that Gentleman to be in better spirits—in humour with himself and the world: his quick sensibility, his ardent love of nature, and of books—his taste and his judgment have long been acknowledged by us. Of what should he be afraid? Does he forget that as long as such names as DOUCE, MALONE, HEBER, CHALMERS, KEMBLE, HILL, and many others, have any weight with the public, as *discerning and spirited Collectors*, so long he need not doubt but that the lucubrations of his monthly journal will be appreciated according to their intrinsic worth! and who is he that will be hardy enough to refuse praise to the communications of such men as PARR, HASLEWOOD, and GILCHRIST?

We hail, as an omen of general acknowledgment of the justice of these remarks, the *Catalogues of Provincial Booksellers*. Mr. Ford, of Manchester, and Messrs. Constable and Co. of Edinburgh, have given us ample proofs of the value set, in their parts of the world upon *old English Literature and Gothic Types*. We anticipate, with high expectations, the forth-coming Catalogue of Mr. Dyer, of Exeter.

"From Pole to Pole the genial influence spreads."

Such are the reflections, wild and rambling enough we fear, into which we have been led by giving '*Some Account of the Sale of the late Mr. Reed's Books.*'

It

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would have been a matter of national advantage, had Johnson, after an attentive perusal of the poets of this age, distinguished in his Dictionary those particular obsolete words which, from their sound and significance, merit use and adoption; the sanction of his authority might have gone far towards restoring them to that rank, both in writing and conversation, which they have too long undeservedly forfeited: but, by the contracted list of authors his quotations are drawn from, it is evident he neglected dirtying himself in the dust of the *Black Letter;* a task, which, however uninviting, was indispensably requisite to the completion of his plan; and *without which, no man can clearly survey the foundations of our language.*"

HEADLEY'S Introduction to his "Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry." p. xviii.

"With respect to what is often absurdly denominated *black letter* learning, the taste which prevails in the present times for this sort of reading, wherever true scholarship and a laudable curiosity are found united, will afford the best reply to the hyper-criticisms and impotent sarcasms of those, who, having from indolence or ignorance neglected to cultivate so rich a field of knowledge, exert the whole of their endeavors to depreciate its value. Are the earlier labors of our countrymen, and especially the copious stores of information that enriched the long and flourishing reign of Elizabeth, to be rejected because they are recorded in a particular typography?"

See the Preface (p. x.) of Mr. Douce's "Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners." 8vo. 1808, 2 vols. a work, which shews a most successful union of taste and erudition—and which must excite, in every lover of his country's literature, an ardent wish to see many, many such efforts from the same pen.

It remains only to observe, that Messrs. KING and LOCHEE were the fortunate disposers of this collection. The *latter* presided on the occasion; and it is but justice to add, that his manner, throughout the sale, never relaxed into dullness, nor broke forth beyond those bounds, which have secured to his worthy colleague the appellation of the MICHAEL ANGELO of Book Auctioneers. As a neighbouring gentleman, in the same department, has obtained the title of RAPHAEL—It is our duty to state, that Mr. Lochee appeared to us to combine the strength of the CARACCI with the grace of PARMEGIANO.

W. CAXTON.
W. DE WORDE.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
N. Moon	*a.*	Nov. 29	N	29.72	29.65	33°	30°		
	b.	30	N	29.95	29.72	36	30	1	
		Dec. 1	Var.	29.95	29.84	39	32	1	
	c.	2	SW	29.91	29.84	44	29	4	
		3		29.96	29.87	42	32		
	c.	4	W	29.87	29.70	47	38		
1st. Q.	*c.*	5	SW	29.70	29.46	47	35		
	a.	6	W	29.55	29.48	41	27	.10	
	d.	7	N	29.59	29.55	35	20		
	e.	8	W	29.76	29.50	33	19	8	.16
		9	NW	30.01	29.76	34	21		
	b.	10	NW	30.01	30.00	32	17	4	
	f. b.	11	NW	30.20	30.01	38	32		
	b.	12	W	30.25	30.20	44	31		
Full M.	*b.*	13	W	30.24	30.13	43	36	6	
	g.	14	Var.	30.20	30.16	44	29	2	
	b.	15	W	30.16	30.06	43	34	2	
		16	Var.	30.07	30.06	37	30	0	
	b.	17	E	30.06	30.02	36	32		
	b.	18	E	30.09	30.00	37	33	3	
	b.	19	SE	30.30	30.09	39	28	0	
	b.	20	Var.	30.41	30.30	31	28	0	
	b.	21	NW	30.40	30.29	30	26	0	
L. Q.	*h.*	22	W	30.29	30.20	36	28	0	
	b.	23	SW	30.20	30.18	36	31		
		24	SW	30.18	30.12	39	35	4	3
		25	SW	30.12	29.93	48	39	4	
	c.	26	SW	29.93	29.72	54	45		
		27	SW	29.95	29.71	46	33	.10	2
	i.	28	SW	29.71	29.55	48	43	9	
				30.04	29.57	39.76	30.76	0.68.	In.
				M. 29.80		M. 35.26	In.		0.21

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

a. Snow at intervals.

b. Misty.

c. Windy.

d. A.M. Hoar frost. P.M. Large lunar halo.

e. A fall of snow, unusually deep for this part of the island: during it the thermometer was three times noted in gradual ascent, viz. at 10 *a.m.* 19°; at 3 *p.m.* 22°; at 9 *p.m.* 26°: it amounted on the plain to about 6 inches: to the small depth which it exhibits in the rain-gauge should be added near as much more, for loss by evaporation, and spilling, before the column was melted down into the funnel.

f. A little snow very early, followed by a thaw and cloudy weather.

g. Hoar frost, which speedily went off.

h. The melting rime fell in showers from the trees, and the air cleared up.

i. The clouds highly coloured at sun-rise, indicating wind; the evening proved stormy.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds westerly.

Mean height of Barometer -	29.80 In.
Thermometer -	36.26°
Evaporation - - - - - -	0.68 In.
Snow and Rain - - - - -	0.21 In.

Character of the period frosty, and, for the most part, calm; the atmosphere turbid and almost constantly depositing moisture.

Plaistow, 20th of 1st mo. 1808. L. H.

RESULTS FOR DECEMBER, AT MANCHESTER.

Mean Pressure Barom. 29,65 —Highest 30,15 —Lowest 28,90 —Range 1,25
Mean Temperature - 35,62°—Highest 50°—Lowest 18°—Range 32°
Dew-Point - - - - - - Highest 47°—Lowest 21°—Range 26°
Rain this Month, 2,620 Inches.—Total this Year, 33,645 Inches.
Number of Wet Days 141.

THOS. HANSON.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent of Mr. Wm. Chapman, of Newcastle on Tyne, for a method of making a belt, or flat band, for drawing coals out of mines, and for raising other heavy articles. Dated Oct. 1807.

Mr. Chapman states, in the introduction to his specification, that two strands of shroud-laid rope, formed in such a way as to make all the yarns bear an equal tension, or nearly so, will, when laid side by side, be nearly equal in strength to three such strands combined in a rope, and have the advantage of being of a greater length for the same quantity of materials.

The specification of this patent relates to various methods of connecting strands together laterally for the sake of the advantages mentioned; the principle of which methods consists of a way of stitching the strands together side by side, by an apparatus, in which two strong needles are forced obliquely through them from opposite sides, by skrews turned by a winch, or else urged forward by revolving nuts, while they themselves are prevented from turning by pieces of iron projecting from them, which slide in grooves prepared for this purpose.

The skrews, needles, and other parts of the apparatusare attached to a frame, made somewhat like a strong table, and placed on four wheels. The strands, to the number of four, six, or eight, are stretched side by side along the top of this frame, and retained in their places by a deep groove formed in its upper surface.

The strands should all be brought to an equal degree of tension; the easiest way of doing this, is to attach to each of them, whilst they are laid at length in the rope ground, a rope, on which by means of leading pulleys equal weights may be suspended, which will stretch each strand equally; every second strand should be twisted the contrary way from the rest, to prevent the tendency, they would otherwise have to twist round one another; the frame is brought forwards according as the strands are stitched together, by means of a winding barrel attached to it, with a chain, or rope, leading from it to some fixed object.

The strands may also be drawn forward and the frame be made stationary, though Mr. Chapman seems to prefer the former method.

The needles for piercing the strands should have eyes near their points, like some packing needles; and the line, or twine, to be used with them, should either be inserted through the eyes before they are forced through the strands, or the needles should be first driven through, and the twine inserted afterwards, and then drawn through, when the needles are retracted by the skrews; in either case, when the end of the twine has passed the strands, it should be all drawn out by hand to its extremity, and pulled tight, to close the strands together. The strands may also be connected by rivets, formed of strong wire, passed through them at regular intervals, and the skrews may be made to drive piercers through the strands, instead of the needles, to make holes for the rivets. The strands may also be united by interlacing, or platting.

In the conclusion Mr. Chapman states, that his invention consists of two parts only. The use of strands laid side to side so as to acquire a strength which ropes used for the same purposes would not have: and the formation of the frame and apparatus for forcing the needles and piercers through the strands.

Mr. John Curr of Sheffield obtained a patent in1798, for making a flat rope of small ropes sewed together, in the same manner as proposed by Mr. Chapman.

man. The apparatus for stitching the ropes together only differs from Mr. Chapman's, in levers being used in it for forcing the needles forwards, instead of the skrews employed in the latter method for the same purpose, and the only difference between the plans consists in Mr. Chapman's method directing strands of one twist to be used for the flat bands, and Mr. Curr's ordering small ropes to be employed for the same design. We can therefore by no means consider Mr. Chapman's patent as containing any new invention, and the only excuse we can conceive there can be for his taking it out, is his not knowing of the previous existence of Mr. Curr's patent; as to the minute difference between the use of strands or of small rope, we believe it not to be so very material, as to form the basis of a new patent, as it would be very hard to prove, that what Mr. Chapman calls strands, might not also with propriety be called small ropes, and then the only distinction between the two patents must be done away.

Patent of Obadiah Elliot, of Lambeth, Coachmaker, for improvements in the construction of Couches, and various other four-wheeled carriages. Dated May 1805.

Mr. Elliot's improvements of four-wheeled carriages, consists principally in constructing them without perches. This is effected by connecting two light frames with the body, one in front, to support the boot or coach box, and another behind for the footman's stand; the hind frame is joined to the hind axle by springs formed in the shape of segments of large circles, placed vertically and cutting each other at a small angle; these springs lie horizontally, like the sort called grasshopper springs, and each of them resembles two of this kind, with their concave sides turned towards each other, so as to enclose a considerable open space; the same sort of springs are used in front over the fore-axle, but between them and the front frame lie two large horizontal rings, one united to the frame, and the other to the springs; above which the first is placed and revolves over it when the carriage is turned round; the futchels, supporting the spindle-bar and pole, are fastened to the lower ring, and the bolt or pin, which connects the fore wheels and springs with the body, is inserted in the frame work through the centers of the two rings.

Two other sorts of springs are also described, for the same purpose as those mentioned, one of which is similar to the horizontal spring used commonly in the species of stage coaches now universally adopted in this country, and is connected with the frame work of the body by other horizontal springs that run across in the direction of the axles beneath the frames.

The other sort of spring is fastened at one end to the hind axle, and at the other end to an iron loop or socket placed beneath the body near the door; it is connected with the body at a point in the midst between the two extremities by one of the horizontal springs last mentioned, which runs across beneath the body in the direction of the axles.

The specification of this patent principally consists of references to figures; ten of which, very neatly executed, accompany it; four of these are drafts of different carriages, and the rest are representations of various parts of the work. They may be seen well copied in the Repertory of Arts, No. 68.

Mr. Elliot's carriages are rising in estimation, many of them are now to be seen in the streets in every part of London, so that there are but few people here who have not frequently seen them; but to our correspondents in other parts of the united kingdom, the foregoing description may convey some novelty. The carriages thus formed are considerably lighter than those in which perches are used, and as the concussions, which each wheel meets, are broken by the spring directly over the part of its axle adjoining to it, without being first communicated to an unyielding frame tenanted to a perch, as in common coaches, the motion is much more easy in those on Mr. Elliot's construction, and both on this account, and because from the greater freedom of vertical motion, which the axles have from the cause just mentioned, unless the ground should be extremely

tremely uneven, each of the wheels must touch it at the same time; but in coaches of the common construction the stiffness of the frame work often causes one wheel to be lifted entirely off the ground, if the road should happen to be depressed in the part beneath it a little more than ordinary, a circumstance that makes the motion of the carriage uneasy, and at the same time tends much to damage and destroy it, from the great strain it must cause to the frame work. From the causes recited therefore, Mr. Elliot's carriages will be lighter, easier in their motion, and more lasting than those which have perches; and in beauty and elegance of appearance they are in no respect inferior to those in common use, and are by some esteemed considerably superior in those points.

We understand another patent has been taken out on the same principle as that of Mr. Elliot, and that a contest respecting the patent right is expected; this matter will be more properly entered on when we have an opportunity to give an account of the other patent, but at all events it is obvious that the first introducer of an useful contrivance merits a preference from the public, if no patent right whatsoever existed in his favour.

Advantages of Malleable Zinc, and of the purposes to which it may be applied, from a paper by Mr. Charles Sylvester. Phil. Jour. No. 81.

Besides the facility with which Zinc may be laminated, formed into vessels, and used for various purposes, by the method of managing it detailed in our first number, it possesses other valuable properties. From the great affinity which zinc possesses for oxigen, it might be expected to be soon wasted away in an exposed situation by successive oxidations; but to the surprise of many the contrary proves to be the fact. Many specimens of zinc, both in the state of sheets and of wire, have been exposed in the open air, as well as in damp rooms, without undergoing any change, but that of colour. A piece of polish'd zinc will lose its lustre and assume a blue grey colour, when exposed in a damp room, for the space of a few weeks; an oxide is then formed on its surface, which though of an imperceptible thickness, is so exceedingly hard, and at the same time so insoluble, that it resists all the future attacks both of the air and of water. From numerous experiments Mr. Sylvester has ascertained, that copper is much more liable than zinc to waste in sea water, and even in strong solutions of sea salt, which affords a strong presumptive proof that it might be used to advantage as a sheathing for ships.

For roofing houses, forming cisterns, pumps, pipes, &c. It possesses many advantages over lead and copper. It is equally durable without possessing any of their deleterious effects. It is also capable of being lapped and soldered with the same facility as sheets of copper, lead, or tinned plates, and may be worked equally well. Its smaller specific gravity than lead, being only as 7 to 11 of lead, compared with its greater strength, which is fifteen times that of lead, gives it a decided advantage over that metal in point of lightness for roofing, and of cheapness for general purposes. Allowing the sheets of zinc to be only $\frac{1}{4}$th the thickness of lead, the zinc will cost only one third the price of that metal. Its advantage in the same respect over copper is considerable.

The sheets of zinc prepared for sale are generally made 2 feet by 4, and can be rolled as thin as 6 ounces to the square foot. They may be purchased of Mr. Philip George of Bristol, or of Messrs. Harvey and Golden, 98, Hounsditch, London; where zinc wire, and vessels and utensils of any form may be procured, they likewise undertake the roofing of houses or sheathing vessels with zinc.

We are happy to find that the durability of zinc has been proved to be so much greater than was supposed, and that it is likely to bear the action of the sea water so well; we are however still inclined to be of the same opinion formerly given as to the use for sheathing ships, as there is so much reason to suppose that it would resist the attacks of Teredo, or ship-worm, very little if at all better than lead.

Description

Description of an improved Galvanic Trough, invented by C. Wilkinson, Esq.

Mr. Wilkinson's galvanic trough is formed on the principle of Volta's Couronne des Tasses. The external part of the trough is of the common construction, but instead of the usual metallic plates, it contains a series of wooden partitions, about half an inch distant from each other, and well covered with cement. A number of pieces of wire, bent into the form of staples, are prepared in proportion to the number of cells in the trough; one of these staples is soldered to each zinc plate, and to each copper plate, in such a manner that when the plate is in one cell, the farther end of the staple may lie in the cell next adjoining. The plates are then put into the cells in the same order as in other galvanic arrangements, care being taken that a zinc plate, soldered to one bent wire, shall be in the same cell with a copper plate soldered to another bent wire, but so placed that the plates shall not be in contact with each other.

Troughs of this kind are prepared at Mr. Eastwick's 102 Aldersgate-street. They have the advantage over the common sort, of affording a power equal to both surfaces of the zinc; and allowing for the loss sustained, from the part of the plates covered with cement, in troughs of Mr. Cruikshank's construction, a battery composed of six inch plates in his method, will not have more power, than one formed of four inch plates, according to Mr. Wilkinson's plan. This mode of managing the plates also affords a superior facility of repairing them. And the acid fluid may be left in troughs of this sort after an experiment, till again wanted, without any bad consequence.

Result of experiments to determine the quantity of Carbon in Carbonic acid, and on the nature of the Diamond, by — Allen, Esq. and Haseldine Pepys, Esq. Trans. Royal Soc.

A great number of very accurate experiments have been made by the gentlemen, mentioned in the title, on the quantity of carbon contained in carbonic acid, and on the nature of the diamond; the apparatus used on the occasion was designed with much skill, and constructed with uncommon accuracy; and the experiments were conducted w th the most minute care, and were sufficiently repeated to prevent all mistakes in the deductions made from them. They are detailed fully in the volume of transactions of the Royal society published in 1807, but being too numerous to permit us to state them in this work, we have selected the results of them for the information of our readers, referring for the proofs of the facts themselves to the volume just mentioned.

Results of the Experiments.

The experiments made by Messrs. Allen and Pepys, prove several important points.

1st. That the estimate given by Lavoisier of 28 parts of carbon in every 100 parts of carbonic acid, is very nearly correct; the means of these experiments makes it 28,60.

2dly. That the diamond is pure carbon; for had it contained any notable proportion of hydrogen, it must have been discovered, either by detonating with oxigen, as in the experiment of animal charcoal, or by diminishing the quantity of oxigen gas.

3dly. That well burnt charcoal contains no sensible quantity of hydrogen, but if exposed to the air for a few hours it absorbs moisture, which renders the results uncertain.

4thly. That charcoal can no longer be considered as an oxide of carbon, because when properly prepared, it required quite as much oxigen for its combustion as the diamond. This is also the case with stone coal and Plumbago.

5thly. It appears that diamond and all carbonaceous substances (as far as our present modes of analysis are capable of demonstrating their nature,) differ principally from each other in the state of aggregation of their particles. BERTHOLLET has well remarked, that in proportion as this is stronger, decomposition is more difficult: and hence the variety of temperatures required for the combustion of different inflammable substances.

Improvements

Improvement of Umbrellas by Mr. Price, of Temple-bar.

Umbrellas are now in such general use, and have been found to contribute so much to comfort and convenience, that any improvement of them is worthy public attention: that contrived by Mr. Price is intended to obviate an inconvenience to which common umbrellas are exposed from their shape, which leaves a part either a little depressed, or at least very flat, in the center of the top next the stick, when they are fully extended, which often causes the rain to have such an effect there, as to run down the handle in streams, that render the holding of it very disagreeable.

In Mr. Price's Umbrellas a conical cap is placed over this place, which extends about three inches above the joint, on the stick, which is somewhat longer than usual for this purpose: the base of the cap is joined to the upper part of the umbrella in such a manner, as to raise it a little from the ribs, and form a curve sufficiently sloping every where to prevent rain from lodging on it. In addition to this advantage the appearance of the Umbrella is rendered more neat and elegant by this improvement; which at least demands a preference of custom from the public in the purchase of the article, for its ingenious contriver.

Extract from a paper on the great advantage to be expected from the use of the seed of the great Sun-flower (Helianthus Annuus) as a food for cattle and poultry; by Mr. J. Saunders of Stroud.—Agricl. Mag. No. 6.

Mr. Saunders has given his ideas on the use of the seed of the sun-flower at considerable extent, but in a very entertaining manner. He mentions among many other particulars the following which appear of the most importance. Mr. Saunders has tried this seed as a food for swine, horses, poultry and rabbits; all which eat it eagerly, and derive good nourishment from it. He computes that the produce from an acre would be very great, not less than from fifty to sixty sacks; and gives the following calculation on the subject.

Every sun-flower plant, allowing it the liberal space of three square feet of land to grow on, will yield at an average, a pint of seed, or 5000 grains. A grain of sun-flower seed is twice the size of a grain of wheat. A bushel of wheat, weighing 62 pounds, will contain 616,000 grains, consequently a bushel of sun-flower seed will contain but half that number, or 308,000. If a single plant yields 5000 grains, 64 will produce 320,000, which is an excess of 12,000 grains above what would be required to fill a bushel. An English acre consists of 43,560 square feet, and allowing three feet to each plant, will therefore contain 14,520 plants; which at 64 plants to a bushel, will give 226 bushels, or 56½ sacks, at four bushels to the sack; which amounts to 28 quarters of seed over and above the 12000 grains surplus of each bushel; which for the whole acre would be nearly equal to nine sacks more, that are allowed for depredations of birds and for waste. This would be a vast product of grain considering that wheat yields but five quarters to the acre. Mr. Saunders accounts for this extraordinary produce, by stating that the sun-flower plant spreads its branches and heads in successive layers, *one over another*, somewhat after the manner of apple trees.

He states also that the stalks of the plants would make good fuel, of which an acre would yield from three to nine waggon loads; and that they might be formed into hurdles for enclosing sheep.

The leaves of the sun-flower would afford an excellent green food for cattle; rabbits eat it greedily, and there is no reason why it should not answer equally well for other animals.

The seeds are generally sown in February or March, but some suppose that it would be better to sow them in November or December.

They should be dibbled into holes three feet asunder, in rows a foot apart. When the supernumerary plants arise they should be thinned out with the hoe.

It would be better to pull the plants up when ripe, than to cut them, be-

cause of their woody nature, and to prevent scattering the seed. They should be left in the field some time to dry after being pulled, and should then be bound with tarred twine, and stacked in small sheaves in the field, with the heads inclining inwards, they might afterwards, when perfectly dry, be stacked in the same manner as corn.

Mr. Saunders thinks the seeds might be used as food for man, as they have a pleasant taste, like a nut, and children often are fond of them.

Bees eagerly seek the flowers, and it is supposed much advantage might be obtained from the honey they would produce.

The only objection that appears against the cultivation of the sun-flower plant, arises from the great inequality with which the heads ripen, but perhaps means might be found to diminish the inconvenience this would occasion; and the cultivation of them is at least worth a fair trial, from the many advantages of it pointed out.

The plant is cultivated on the continent for the oil pressed from its seeds, which affords a strong presumption that they would form a very nutritious food for cattle.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ANGELICA KAUFFMAN.

On the fifth of November last died at Rome, Mrs. Angelica Kauffman, well known, and deservedly esteemed, throughout Europe, as an artist of pre-eminent abilities. She was born on the thirtieth of October, 1740, at Coira in the Grisons country. Of her parents little is at this time known, except that her father was a painter, and exercised his profession with some reputation in the north of Italy. To this circumstance may probably be attributed her early predilection for that art, which she afterwards cultivated with so much success.

When it had been determined that she should pursue painting as a profession, she was sent to Italy to study the works of the ancient masters. She first visited Florence, to examine the collection of that once splendid gallery; thence she proceeded to Rome. What length of time she remained at those places we are unable to state; but probably her stay was not long, as she came over to England in the year 1765. Shortly after her arrival in this country, she was elected a member of the Royal Academy, an honour to which few of her sex have attained, and which affords a striking proof of her proficiency in the art.

She resided in England sixteen years, and it was during this interval that she painted those subjects by which she is best known to the British public, and on which her reputation is, perhaps, principally founded. It is unnecessary here to enter into a detailed account of her pictures; their extensive circulation renders this a superfluous labour. Many of the subjects which have called forth the talents of our finest engravers were furnished by her, and to her pencil also several of our most splendid publications owe some of their most pleasing embellishments.

In the year 1781, she quitted England, and remained for a short time in Germany: she thence passed into Italy, and finally settled at Rome, where the last years of her life were passed in the exercise of her profession, and in the enjoyment of that universal admiration which her talents had inspired.

Her celebrity, however, could not, it seems, altogether exempt her from the evils resulting from the revolutionary disorders of Europe. During the predatory incursions of the French into Italy in the year 1798, in which private and public property became their indiscriminate plunder, she was obliged to compound with those worse than vandal invaders, for the paintings in her possession which were done for some English friends, by paying for their preservation a sum of about forty pounds.

The account of her last illness, her death and funeral, was transmitted to a gentleman

gentleman in this country from a friend at Rome, in a letter dated the seventh of November, two days only after her decease. Having been obligingly favoured with a copy of the letter, and permission to publish it, we here give it in its original form. The interest of the subject will amply atone for the foreign idioms which occur in it.

"What for some time I foresaw, after about twenty days confinement in bed, with the greatest tranquillity of spirit, always present to herself, having twice received the blessed sacrament, and two days before extreme unction, perfectly resigned, courageously met the death of the righteous, Thursday last 5th inst at half-past two in the afternoon, the great woman, the always illustrious, holy and most pious Mrs. Angelica Kauffman.

I shudder in acquainting you with such unfortunate news, knowing the grief that it will cause to you and Mrs.———, I shall now relate the particulars of her illness and funeral: during her severe illness all her numerous friends did what they could to restore her, and every one was grieved in apprehension of losing her. You may easily believe more than I can express how much their grief increased at her death: I only therefore, shall mention that they vied with each other in endeavouring to perform their last duties in the most decorous obsequies, celebrated this morning in the church of St. Andrew delle Fratte, conducted by Canova and other virtuosi friends: the church was decorated as is customary for nobles; at 10 o'clock in the morning the corpse was accompanied to the church by two very numerous Brotherhoods, 50 Capuchins and 50 Priests, the Bier was carried by some of the Brotherhood, but the four corners of the Pall by four young ladies properly dressed for the occasion, the four tassels were held by the four first gentlemen of the academy these were followed by the rest of the Academicians and virtuosi, who carried in triumph two of her Pictures, and every one with large wax tapers lighted."

Captain Thomas Morris.

Died, on the 10th instant, at his apartments, in Mary-street, Fitzroy-square, Captain Thomas Morris, aged 74; a man of highly cultivated mind. He was born in the environs of London, where his father passed the evening of a well spent life on an income sufficient, through œconomy, to enable him to educate his children in those arts that elevate and embellish human nature. The subject of this sketch having evinced an early passion for reading, his father determined that a disposition so congenial to his own should be gratified in the first instance, without any particular view to the future prospects of his son in life. For this purpose Thomas was placed under the instruction of a gentleman, whose taste and classical learning were known to those who were able to appreciate them. Our pupil, under his guidance, made rapid advances in the study of the writers of Greece and Rome, and in the course of a few years, he could not only translate, but comment on the beauties of their poets, historians, &c. Having now realized, and even exceeded the hopes which were entertained of his talents, his father began to think of some line in which they would supply the want of fortune in some useful and at the same time honourable pursuit. Young Mr. Morris had a maternal uncle, a man of high military rank, who was very partial to his nephew, and who conceiving that the army was best suited to the native gaiety of his disposition, procured him an ensigncy. Having been sent on the recruiting service to Bridgewater, Somersetshire, he married a Miss Chubb, a native of that town, a beautiful and accomplished woman, who brought him a fine family of boys and girls, who lost a most affectionate mother whilst the eldest of them was yet young. Having been promoted to the rank of a captain, he was ordered with his regiment to America. At that time Great Britain and her colonies were united in such close bands of mutual interest and friendship that they were considered as indissoluble. The captain was engaged in several conflicts with the French and Indians, in each of which he displayed the greatest courage and resources of mind, when bravery and number could no longer avail. On many of those occasions he fought by the side of General Montgomery who fell in the cause of America. Captain Morris at one time was taken by the Indians, and condemned to the stake; at the instant the women and children were preparing

preparing to inflict those tortures, the very description of which harrow up the soul, he was recognized by an old Sachem, whose life he had formerly saved, and who in grateful return pleaded so powerfully in his behalf, that he was unbound and permitted to return to his friends, who had given him up for lost. The captain a few years since published a very affecting narrative of his captivity and sufferings on this occasion. Notwithstanding all the hardships he had undergone in that trying interval, he was so attached to those savages and their mode of life, that he used often to declare that they were the only race of human kind worthy of the name of MEN. On his return from America to England, he quitted the army and gave himself up to those studies which had won his earliest affections, and the conversation of a few enlightened friends. In this list the Rev. Mr. David Williams, the founder and zealous advocate of that laudable institution the *Literary Fund*, was not the last in his estimation. It may be supposed that a mind so eminently qualified to enjoy the charms of philosophic converse, would be fully gratified, yet in the midst of this "feast of reason," this "flow of soul," he has been known to steal a sigh for the rude but grand imagery of nature in America, and to have listened in thought to the dashing cataracts of Columbia, and the wild murmurs of the rivers that roll through mountains, woods, and desarts. Having met with some disappointment which his philosophy (of which he had no small stock) was not sufficient to support; he sought for a spot in the neighbourhood of London, where he might pass the rest of his days in retirement, he found out at length, in a nursery garden, belonging to a Mr. Bowel, in Paddington, a small cottage, in which he sat down to compare Mr. Pope's translation of Homer with the original, in which he was assisted by Mr. George Dyer, a gentleman well qualified for so pleasing a task. In this pursuit he passed some years, which he declared to a dear friend were the happiest of his life. It is to be hoped that his leisure moments were not employed in vain, and that the public will yet reap the fruit which he planted with so much care at the expence of his pillow and his health.

During his residence in America he collected a number of curious and interesting materials for the natural and civil history of that country, and passed through dangers, in search of many of them, which would have appalled a man of less courage and daring enterprize, but with him even life itself was not to be put in competition with the attainment of any object that might contribute to the happiness of human kind, or to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge: yet with all those excellencies of head and heart he had his failings, he would sometimes suspect the friendship of those who had given him the strongest proofs of it, and would in the latter part of his life make few, if any allowances for the indiscretions of youth, or some hasty expressions which might fall from those he esteemed in a gust of passion or sudden resentment.

With all his partiality for the dead languages, he was not blind to the richness, vigour, and flexibility of his own, which he cultivated with uncommon assiduity, and perhaps no man understood it better. He had read all the English poets with attention, and could, if occasion required, repeat passages out of them that acquired additional beauty from his enunciation and emphasis, in which he was allowed to excel.

He translated Juvenal into English, and enriched it with many notes, but could never be prevailed upon to put it to press.

He published some years ago, a little poem, entitled *Quashy*, or the Coal-black Maid, founded on a West India story, and full of the pathetic. Though œconomic, he always lived in the style of a gentleman, and has left a handsome sum, which of course devolves to his children.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Marriages. At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, the Rev. T. G. Clare, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss Harriet Daniell, daughter of the Rev. A. Daniell,

A. Daniell, of Lifford, in Ireland.—Joshua Sydney Horton, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Princess of Orange, to Mrs. Whorwood, relict of the late Henry Mayne H. Esq. of Headington House, Oxford.—Charles Mackinnon, Esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Miss Sophia Burn, of George-street, Hanover-square.—William Ottley, Esq. to Miss Mary Everett, youngest daughter of Thomas Everett, Esq. of Bedford-square.—At *St. George's Bloomsbury*, Francis Adams, Esq. of Clifton, near Bristol, to Miss Mary Shute Manley, fifth daughter of John Manley, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square.—Taylor Combe, Esq. of the British Museum, to Miss Elizabeth Gray, youngest daughter of the late Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D.—At *St. George the Martyr, Queen-square*, Capt. James Nicholson, R. N. to Miss Agnes Bennett, eldest daughter of Alexander Bennett, Esq. of Queen's-square.—At *Mary-le-Bone*, George Shee, Esq. eldest son of Sir George Shee, Bart. to Miss Jane Young, eldest daughter of William Young, Esq. of Harley-street.—James Grant, Esq. to Miss Helen Philadelphia Nixon, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Eccles Nixon.—By special licence at the house of Henry Hoare, Esq. in *York-place*, the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. to Miss Thrale, eldest daughter of the late Henry Thrale, Esq.—At *St. Martin-in-the-Fields*, John Hadley, Esq. of Craven-street, to Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Capt. William Richardson, of the Royal Navy.—At *St. James's Clerkenwell*, R. Smart, Esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, to Mrs. S. Coleman, widow of the late Lieut. Coleman, of the Royal Navy.—At *St. Pancras Church*, Richard Burman, Esq. of Southam, Warwickshire, to Miss Anna Shuttleworth, second daughter of John Shuttleworth, Esq. of Guildford-street,—At *Chiswick*, the Rev. John Morris of Ealing-green, to Miss E. F. Brande.—At *Fulham*, Matthew March, Esq. of Brockhurst-lodge, near Gosport, to Miss Atkinson of Hammersmith.—At *Hackney*, Thomas Herring, Esq. of Norwich, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Nathaniel Rogers, Esq. of Durham-place.—At *Islington*, William Garfitt, jun. Esq. of Boston, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Harriett Draper, third daughter of the Rev. William Draper.—At *St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey*, James Osborne, Esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Wright, daughter of the late Stephen Wright, Esq. of the former place.—On the 16th William Frend, Esq. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and actuary of the Rock Life Assurance Company, to Miss Blackburne, daughter of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, and the grand daughter of the late venerable and learned Archdeacon Blackburn.

Deaths. In *Upper Grosvenor-street*, aged 79, the Countess Dowager of Mount Edgcumbe.—In *Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square*, Mrs. Howard, relict of Henry Howard, Esq. of Glossop in Derbyshire.—In *Edward-street, Portman-square*, Miss Harriet Frankland, the only unmarried daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.—In *Wimpole-street*, aged 77, Richard De Vint, Esq. upwards of forty years one of the Searchers in his Majesty's Customs.—In *Lower Brook-street*, at an advanced age, Gen. Leland, Colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, and M. P. for the Borough of Stamford. In the course of his life he had encountered much rough and hazardous service for the advancement of his country's interest and honour: he was a Captain of Grenadiers under the immortal Wolfe in the siege of Quebec, and in other parts of the world had bled for the glory of his native land.—At *Warne's Hotel*, in *Conduit-street*, of a typhus fever, Lord Trafalgar. He was a youth of much promise, and the only son of Earl Nelson. By his death, it is probable that the title, so gloriously acquired by the immortal Nelson, will go into the female line. The two sisters, Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Matcham, have each a numerous family, and failing issue male of the present Lord, the next in remainder is Thomas Bolton, a minor.—In *Burlington-street*, the Hon. Sophia Ann Walpole, fifth daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Walpole.—In *St. Margaret's-street*, Mrs. Abbot, relict of William Abbot, Esq. late of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.—In *Upper Guildford-street*, aged 84, Mrs. Lodington.—In *Maddox-street*, Mr. and Mrs. Corner. The circumstances attending their deaths were truly distressing. It appeared that Mrs. Corner, whose husband had been for some time confined to his bed by illness, had sent her servant for some

some porter, and being herself but feeble, she took the candle to lock the door. She, by some means, set fire to a shawl she had on, and in giving an alarm her husband left his bed to her assistance, but the poor woman was burnt dreadfully, and after surviving a week, she died of the consequences. Her husband took cold in going to her assistance, which, together with the alarm, deprived him of life in two days after the accident.—At his apartments in *Oxford-street*, —— Alcott, Esq.—At the *White Horse Inn, Fetter-Lane*, Lieut. William Miller, of the West Norfolk Militia. On his way from Canterbury to visit his family at Downham, he suddenly became blind, and after an illness of four days he expired at the above Inn.—In *Christ's Hospital*, the Rev. Thomas Marler, late Chaplain to the British Factory at Oporto.—In *Walbrook*, aged 84, Daniel Beaureaux, Esq.—John Mark Le Comte, Esq. of Devonshire-square, Chief of the South Stock and New Annuity Offices.—In *Lime-street*, Henry Callender, Esq. a gentleman whose strength of frame, vivacity of spirits, and general regularity of habits, promised fair to continue his amiable and useful life to a late period. In disposition he was tenderly affectionate and generously benevolent, his temper was firm, manly, and conciliatory; his talents as a merchant and a man of business were great, his assiduity was incessant, and his punctuality truly exemplary, and therefore his public no less than his private character was deservedly high. He died as he had ever lived, beloved, respected, and admired. —In *Coleman-street-buildings*, the Rev. John Newton, Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Mountchurch Haw. This venerable man was born in London in 1725. His father being commander of a vessel in the Mediterranean trade, and consequently little at home, the care of his early years devolved entirely on his mother, who began his education so early and with so great success, that at three years of age he was capable of reading English fluently, and at the same time she instilled into him those principles of religion which, during a period of his life that seems by his own account to have been sufficiently profligate, were never totally forgotten. This worthy woman died in 1732, and on his father's marrying again in the following year, young Newton was sent to a school in Essex, where however he continued but a short time, for in 1736, when he was only eleven years old his father took him to sea. Betwixt that time and 1742 he made several voyages to the Mediterranean and might have remained at Alicant under very advantageous circumstances, but this his unsettled turn of mind caused him to decline. In 1742 he had an offer of going to Jamaica under the protection of an old friend of his father's and with the fairest prospects of success; but going to visit some relations in Kent previous to his departure, he there contracted an attachment to the lady whom he afterwards married, which caused him to linger so long in the country that the ship in which he was to have gone to the West-Indies sailed without him. In 1743, Mr. Newton made a voyage to Venice, soon after his return from which, he fell into the hands of a press-gang and was sent on board the Harwich man of war, where, through his father's interest, he was shortly after rated a Midshipman, but in the following year, on the vessel's being ordered for the East-Indies, his unconquerable dislike to the voyage made him attempt to run away from his ship, in which he was detected, and in consequence was flogged and turned before the mast. When the Harwich arrived at Madeira, some sailors belonging to a Guinea-man which was there, having entered on board her, Mr. Newton obtained permission to go on board the vessel they had quitted, which happened to be commanded by an acquaintance of his father's. In this vessel he went to the coast of Guinea, but when she had completed her cargo and was on the point of sailing for Europe, he left her and entered into the service of a settler in the island of *Bonanoes*. Mr. Newton had been so imprudent as to make no written agreement with his new master who was a dealer in slaves. The consequences may easily be anticipated. During an illness with which he was seized soon after his going on shore he was treated with great inhumanity, and the whole of the fifteen months he continued with this man, was one continued series of hardship. During this period, when almost destitute of both food and clothing, it may appear strange that he could turn his mind to the study of Geometry,

ometry, which was the case. *Barrow's Euclid* was the only volume in his possession, and this when he could find time he used to study, drawing the diagrams with a stick on the sand, and in this manner he made himself master of the first six books of Euclid. Having quitted the service of his first master for that of a second, who treated him with more consideration, he was sent to a factory on the river *Kittam*, where shortly after a vessel called, the captain of which had directions to render him every service in his power. Mr. N. went on board this ship which was collecting gold-dust, ivory, &c. and when her cargo was completed sailed in her for England. During the voyage homeward, the vessel suffered so much from hard weather that it was with great difficulty they could reach Ireland, after having been on short allowance for eight weeks, and when they cast anchor in Lough Swilly, the last of their provisions were boiling in the pot. On his arrival in England in 1748, he found that his father had sailed for Hudson's Bay, having been appointed to the government of York Fort, where he shortly after died.

During this variety of fortune, the religious principles which he had imbibed from his mother's instructions; seem to have lain dormant, but the hardships he endured on his voyage homewards brought them back to his recollection, and they soon acquired that influence on his conduct which was never afterwards lost. Mr. N. made another voyage to Guinea as mate of a slave ship, on his return from which in 1750, he was married to the lady who had so long possessed his affections. He afterwards made several voyages as master in the same trade, during which he acquired by his own exertions, a competent knowledge of the Latin language. It ought not to be forgotten that while commander of a ship, he solemnized divine worship regularly twice every Sunday, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England. He continued in the African trade till 1754, when, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, his physician dissuaded him from another voyage.

It was about ten years after this that Mr. Newton turned his thoughts to the ministry, and after some difficulty succeeded in procuring ordination in the Church of England. He was for several years Curate of Olney in Buckinghamshire, where he became acquainted with the Poet Cowper. A volume of "*Olney Hymns*," their joint production, was intended "to perpetuate the remembrance of this intimate and endeared friendship. We had not proceeded far (Mr. N. observes) upon our proposed plan, before my dear friend was prevented by a long and afflicting indisposition from affording me any farther assistance." The few Hymns in the collection which are Mr. Cowper's, are distinguished by the letter C. It is to be regretted that the increasing age and infirmities of Mr. Newton prevented him, after Mr. Cowper's death, from giving the world a life of his friend. Many interesting letters of Cowper on religious topics are thus lost to the world. Mr. Newton was about the year 1779, presented to the Rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard-street, the duties of which, he continued to discharge till within a short period of his death, amongst a people warmly attached to him. He survived Mrs. Newton seventeen years, and died on the 21st of December, 1807, in his 83rd year. His writings are well known and highly esteemed in the religious world. They not only give evident proofs of genius, but display a mind cultivated beyond what could have been looked for in one whose early education and habits were so unfavourable. His stile is unaffected and perspicuous, and many of his letters resemble those of his friend Cowper in facility and elegance. Above all his writings and his life evince the power of religion in turning the current of the heart and affections. Like a great Apostle he, who had before been a persecutor and a blasphemer, became a zealous supporter of the faith which once he destroyed.

The following are his principal publications: The Ecclesiastical History of the first Century. Letters by Omicron. Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart, in Letters. Olney Hymnss. A Narrative of the Particulars of his own Life, in Letters to the Rev. Dr. Hawe. A Miscellaneous volume of Sermons. Apologia, or Letters to the Minister of an Independent Church.—Messiah, or Discourses on the Passages of Scripture in Handel's Oratorio. Letters to his wife.—In *Spital-square*, aged 80, William Compton, Esq.—In the Minories, aged 77, William Wilson, Esq.—At his apartments in Bow-street, Mr. Thomas Carpmeal,

meal, one of the oldest Officers belonging to the Public office.—In *Somerstown*, aged 85, Francis Lullier, Esq. the first person who introduced Daran's bougies into this country, having been a pupil of that gentleman, who was surgeon to Louis XVI. and practised that branch of Surgery upwards of thirty-years with great success.—At *Hampstead*, aged 81, Philip Slater, Esq.—At *Muswell-hill*, aged 70, Michael Hodgson, Esq.—In *Assembly Row*, Mile-end, aged 75, John Beale, Esq.—At *Brompton*, Mrs. Shephanoff, justly celebrated as an artist for the beauty and high finish of her fruit and flower paintings.—At *Islington*, ——— Franklyn, Esq. stock broker.—Mrs. Goodwin, wife of George Goodwin Esq. of the Inner-temple.—At *Great Ealing*, after a lingering illness, which he bore with the utmost fortitude and resignation, aged 68, Francis Stephens, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. and late one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy. For a period of nearly fifty years, he in a civil capacity filled various appointments in his Majesty's naval service as a purser, secretary to different Admirals in the Navy Department, and latterly, until a few years previous to his decease, having retired from the public service as one of the Members of the Victualling Board, the duties of which he discharged with peculiar ability, and with the strictest integrity.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At *Brucknall*, William Mason, Esq. late of Byfleet and of Sayer, in Surrey.—At *Cookham*, Mrs. Elizabeth Plummer, sister of William Plummer, Esq. late member for the county of Herts.—The Rev. Dr. Prince, rector of Coleshill, and master of the free Grammar School at Warwick.—At *Kingston House*, aged 41, Dame Jane Mackworth, wife of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.—At *Newbury*, in the bloom of life from the rupture of a blood-vessel, Miss Sarah Lloyd, second daughter of S. A. Lloyd, Esq; at *Oakingham*, aged 60, Mrs. Margaret Highmore, wife of William Highmore, Esq. and daughter of the late HenryProctor, Esq. of Clewer.—At *Windsor Castle*, the Rev. John Lockman, D. D. F. A. S. Canon of Windsor, and Master of St. Cross, near Winchester.—Mr. Cope, second cook to his Majesty.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Aylesbury*, James Watkyn Lewis, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Nicholls, eldest daughter of the late William Nicholls, Esq.—At *Filmer*, the Rev. George Bethel, M. A. to Miss Lightfoot, niece of William Frogull, Esq. of Fulmur Place.

Died. At *Langley*, Mrs. De Salis, wife of Jerome De Salis, Esq.—At *Early Common*, aged 70, Isaac Fox, a labourer in the employ of the Marquis of Blandford, on leaving his work on Saturday evening, he attempted to go the nearest way home by crossing the park, where there was no foot-path, in getting over the pales of an ha-ha, his right heel got entangled in their top, so that he was unable to extricate himself, and on the Sunday morning he was found hanging by the leg and quite dead.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Mr. Hulse's premium of forty pounds, will this year be given to the author of the best dissertation *on the origin and intention of Sacrifices.* It must be written by a member of this University, under the degree of Master of Arts.

The Hulsean prize is this year, adjudged to Mr. John Norman Pearson, scholar of Trinity college, for his "*Critical Essay on the ninth book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legislation of Moses.*"

The Rev. William Okes, of Caius college, is elected a Senior Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. Mr. North, of Winchester, is collated to the Mastership of St. Cross, vacated by the death of Dr. Lockman.

Died. The Rev. Henry Turner, vicar of Barwell, and of Landwall, both in this county. He was formerly of St. John's, B. A. 1759. B. D. 1767.

CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At *Cheadle*, Mr. William Back, eldest son of John Back, Esq. of Holly Vale, near Stockport, to Miss Geldart, of Pear Tree Cottage, Bradbury.—Mr. Benjamin Backhouse, of Stockport, to Miss Back, only daughter of John Back, Esq. of Holly Vale.

Died. At *Chester*, Mr. Rawlinson, clerk of St. John's church. He had been a chorister of Chester cathedral upwards of thirty years.—At *Knutsford*, aged 71, Mrs. Anna Maria Legh, sister of the late Henry Cornwall Legh, of High Legh, Esq.

CORNWALL.

Married. William Rashleigh, Esq. of Kilmarth, to Miss Stackhouse, daughter of William Stackhouse, Esq. of Trehane.

Died. At *Falmouth*, George Crocher Rex, Esq. a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, and distinguished by every virtue that dignifies the gentleman and the christian.—In *Mount's Bay*, —— Lydiard, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's frigate, Anson.—The following particulars of the melancholy loss of this ship are given chiefly on the authority of the officers who were saved:—The Anson sailed from Falmouth on Christmas eve, for her station off the Black Rocks, as one of the look-out frigates of the Channel Fleet. In the violent storm of Monday, blowing about W. to S. W. she stood across the entrance of the Channel towards Scilly, made the Land's End, which they mistook for the Lizard, and bore up, as they thought, for Falmouth. Still doubtful, however, in the evening of Monday, Captain Lydiard stood off again to the southward; when a consultation being held, it was once more resolved to bear up for Falmouth.—Running eastward and northward, still under the fatal persuasion the Lizard was on the northwest of them, they did not discover the mistake till the man on the look-out a-head, called our "Breakers!"—The ship was instantaneously broached to, and the best bower let go, which happily brought her up: but the rapidity with which the cable had veered out, made it impossible to serve it, and it soon parted in the hawse-hole. The sheet anchor was then let go, which also brought up the ship; but after riding end-on for a short time, this cable parted from the same cause, about eight in the morning, and the ship went plump on shore, upon the ridge of sand which separates the Loe-pool from the bay. Never did the sea run more tremendously high. It broke over the ship's masts, which soon went by the board; the main-mast forming a floating raft from the ship to the shore; and the greater part of those who escaped, passed by this medium. One of the men saved, reports, that Captain Lydiard remained by the ship till the greater part of the crew had got on shore, when he was with difficulty persuaded to endeavour to save himself, and had got nearly half way to the beach, when he observed a boy left on deck, whom he was returning to assist, when a wave washed him under the bottom of the vessel, and he rose no more. At a time when no one appeared on the ship's deck, and it was supposed the work of death had ceased, a Methodist Preacher, Mr. Foxwell, of Mullion, venturing his life through the surf, got on board, over the wreck of the main-mast, to see if any more remained—some honest hearts followed him. They found several persons still below, who could not get up; among whom were two women and two children. The worthy Preacher and his party saved the two women and some of the men; but the children were irretrievably lost. About two P. M. the ship went to pieces; when a few more men, who, for some crime, had been confined in irons below, emerged from the wreck; one of these was saved. By three o'clock, no appearance of the vessel remained. She was an old ship (a 64, we believe, cut down), which accounts for her beating to pieces so soon on a sandy bottom. About 60 of the crew are lost, including the Captain, and other officers.

CUMBERLAND.

Married. At *Youngfield*, George Brown, Esq. Captain of the 9th Light

Dragoons, to Miss Clara Stanley, daughter of Edward Stanley, Esq. late of Whitehaven.—At *Carlisle*, Lieutenant Wilkinson, to Miss Jackson, daughter of R. Jackson, Esq. Mayor of that city.—At *Plumpton*, the Rev. John Hodgson, to Miss Stamper, only daughter of Thomas Stamper, Esq. of Fair Bank, near Penrith.

Died. At *Warkworth*, Miss Clutterbuck, daughter of the late Richard Clutterbuck, Esq.—At *Gaskarth*, in Buttermere, aged 89, Mr. Amos Tyson.—At *Burgh*, near Carlisle, aged 80, Mr. Richard Hodgson.—At *Whitehaven*, Mr. John Seaton, drawing-master, who had taught in that town and neighbourhood for some years past, with great credit to himself and his pupils. Too close an application to the duties of his profession has, it is supposed, deprived the world of an artist, whose labours, in so short a life, gave proof of no common abilities.—At *Douglas*, in the Isle of Man, aged 71, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Edward Moore, sen. to whom she had been married upwards of fifty years. She was greatly endeared by her truly inestimable, qualities, to her family and a numerous circle of friends.—Aged 40, Mrs. Alice Forbes, wife of Edward Forbes, Esq. She was a most affectionate wife, and a tender mother of a large and respectable family, of uncommon quickness of parts, and of most amiable manners. Her death is sincerely lamented by all who knew her.—At *Ramsay*, in the Isle of Man, aged 72, Thomas Howard, Esq. a captain in the Manks Volunteers, and a commissioner of Harbours in the Isle of Man.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At *Derby*, aged 57, John Harrison, Esq. an eminent solicitor, long distinguished for integrity and ability in his profession, and highly endeared to his connections by his urbanity, and benevolent disposition in social life.—At *Windley*, Mr. Arthur Smails, a respectable Farmer. He put an end to his existence by nearly severing his head from his body with a scythe. His mind had been in a deranged state for some days previous to his death.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At *Biddeford*, the Rev. James Bannister, rector of Idesleigh, to Miss Seton, daughter of George Seton, Esq.—At *Ilfracoombe*, the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, A.M. Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Miss Storm.

Died. At *Exeter*, Francis Webber, Esq. registrar of the archdeaconry of Exeter, an office which he had held from 1761, part of the time in conjunction with his brother, it having been granted to them with benefit of survivorship. The integrity of his conduct, his amiable manners, and the sincere friendship which he manifested for those connected with him, will cause his loss to be much regretted.—After a long and painful illness, the Rev. George Long, A.B. one of the priest vicars of the cathedral, which office he had held upwards of thirty years. Those who were best acquainted with him will most lament his loss. His conduct was open and undisguised, where he professed a friendship it was sincere and unmarked with duplicity, and he scorned to flatter any one.—At *Hillerston*, near Cullumpton, after a long and painful illness, David Sweet, Esq. a gentleman distinguished by his knowledge of fossils, and his zeal for agricultural improvements.—At *Totness*, aged 43, Thomas Watts, Esq. a Director of the Sun Fire-Office.—Off *Biddeford*, the Rev. George Hay Drummond, M.A. Prebendary of York, son of a late Archbishop of York, and uncle to the present earl of Kinnoul. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, A. M. 1783. He had considerable church preferment, and has published several sermons. He was shipwrecked on his voyage to Greenock.—At *Starcross*, aged 89, Robert Lydstone Newcombe, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1780. His loss will be lamented by a numerous tenantry, to whom he was ever a kind and indulgent landlord.—At *Brampford Spike*, John Veysey, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county; a man of a humane and charitable disposition, and a particularly kind and benevolent master and friend to his labourers and dependants. He has left fifty-four nephews and nieces, to whom his property is bequeathed.—At *Upcot*, near Hatherleigh.

Hatherleigh, William Michael Coham, Esq. son of the late Rev. Arthur Coham, Archdeacon of Wilts.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Weymouth*, Capt. J. B. Francklin, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Miss Butlers, eldest daughter of John Butler Butlers, Esq.

Died. At *Blandford*, aged 90, Mr. J. Bellows. He has left a widow aged 92, with whom he had lived in mutual love and affection sixty-six years. He has also left three children upwards of sixty years old.—At *Poole*, Mr. Benjamin Coward, hair-dresser. He had been afflicted with the stone for the last seventeen years, and after his decease a stone was extracted which weighed three ounces and a quarter.

DURHAM.

Married. At *Southchurch*, Thomas Bowes, Esq. of Darlington, Solicitor, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of David Crawford, Esq. of Howlish Hall.—At *Stockton-upon-Tees*, Thomas Crathorne, Esq. of Crathorne, Yorkshire, to Miss Coates, daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Coates, of Knaresborough.

Died. At *Durham*, aged 83, Mrs. Hopper, wife of Henry Hopper, of Hendon, Esq.—Aged 35, Mrs. Woodfield, wife of Matthew Woodfield, Esq. of the College.—At *South Shields*, Robert Waller, Esq.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Colchester*, Mr. Peter Fry, jun. Solicitor, of Axbridge, to Miss R. Male, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Male, Rector of Wishaw, Warwickshire.—At *Lambourn*, the Rev. Morgan Lewis, Vicar of Great Stamford, to Miss M. Oram.

Died. At *Hornchurch*, aged 49, John Mason, Esq. a man universally esteemed by all who knew him.—At *Chingford-lodge, Epping-forest*, aged 69, Mr. John Hamilton Moore, late Teacher of Navigation on Tower-hill, author of Moore's Navigation, Seaman's Daily Assistant, the Monitor, &c. He was born at a village near Edinburgh, and there brought up by an aunt till about eight years of age, when he was taken by his father, who was a bleacher, to near Londonderry in Ireland, whence he was sent to Monaghan to study Mathematics, under the celebrated Mr. Ballendine. After he had finished his education he entered as a Cadet in the Plymouth Division of Marines, and served on board Commodore Elliot's ship, the Brilliant, at the time he took Mons. Thurot; after which he was sent to Plymouth and got his discharge. He then turned his mind to study, and after various reverses of fortune became one of the teachers at the late Mr. Hebden's at Hounslow, where he compiled his Epitome of Navigation, which will be a lasting memorial of his knowledge in that science. After this he settled in London, where by his perseverance and industry he caused the best Charts to be published that had ever been done by any individual in this or any other nation. Notwithstanding this and all his other labours, and after giving the late Lord Howe his proper knowledge, when he was first Lord of the Admiralty, with regard to having the coasts and harbours surveyed by the Officers of the Navy, and to be delivered to each Captain in the same manner as other stores, which has lately been adopted; after doing so much, when applied to lately, Government did not know him, excepting Lord Spencer, late First Lord of the Admiralty, to whom he lately dedicated a new Edition of his Navigation.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A melancholy accident happened on New-Year's Day, at the Church of Painswick. As the bell-ringers were ringing in the new year, one of the bells broke from its station, and forcing its way through three floors, fell amongst the ringers. One man was killed on the spot, and several others were dreadfully bruised and wounded.

Married. At *Bristol*, John Cobham, Esq. to Miss Tobin, daughter of James Tobin, Esq.—At *Leonard-Stanley*, Thomas Thomas, Esq. of Glengraton, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Thomas, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thomas.

—At

—At *Stapleton*, Joseph Guest, Esq. of Bristol, to Miss Chivers, daughter of J. Chivers, Esq.—At *Slimbridge*, J. Clark, Esq. of Snigg's End, to Miss Wallingham.

Died. At *Gloucester*, Charles Watkins, Esq. late of the Middle-Temple, barrister at law. In his death his family and friends have to lament a loss of all that is estimable in private life, whilst the law, in his department, is deprived of one of its ablest professors, and society of one of the best of men.—At *Stroud*, the Rev. Joseph Butler, many years Minister of the Dissenting Congregation at that place, a man of strict integrity and genuine piety.—At *Cheltenham*, Dame Catherine Herries, wife of Sir Robert Herries, Bart.—At *Painswick*, the Rev. Cornelius Winter, many years pastor of the Independent Congregation at that place. A man whose memory will live in the hearts of all who knew him, and whose piety and benevolence were not only commensurate with his days, but in their effects and consequences will long survive him. His death was like his life——— "Placidaque ibi demum quievit."—At *Kingsdown*, Bristol, on the 4th of January, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. James Moir, bookseller, a native of Aberdeenshire.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.—At *Lymington*, James Whittam, Esq. to Miss Rogers, niece of Major Keech, of Ningwood in the Isle of Wight.—At *Freshwater*, Isle of Wight, Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, Bart. Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Malta, to Miss Mary Rushworth, second daughter of Edward Rushworth, Esq. of Patringford Hill.

Died.—At *Idsworth Park*, Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq. M.P. for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. His loss will be greatly lamented by those who have witnessed his cheerful manners in private life, but his successful contest for the county in 1779, against ministerial influence, and his unshaken integrity, as a member of parliament, will long be remembered with respect by every supporter of public liberty.—At *Southampton*.—Edward Edwin Colman, Esq. late Lieutenant-colonel of the 84th Regiment of foot.—At her cottage, in the *Isle of Wight*, Lady Frances Tolemache, sister to the Earl of Dysart.—On board his Majesty's sloop Eclipse, at Portsmouth, Mr. D. S. M'Creary, Midshipman. While the armourer was examining a musket which had not been used for some time, it unfortunately went off. The bullet took the direction of the midshipman's birth, and after passing through two deal boards went through the body of Mr. M'Creary, through the left thigh of the Captain's clerk, and lodged in the arm of a servant boy, Mr M'Creary survived the accident only seven hours, but the clerk and boy are in a fair way of doing well.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Leominster*, Samuel Griffin, Esq. He was formerly a partner in the house of Pell & Co. warehousemen, Queen-street, London, but for some years past had retired to enjoy an ample fortune acquired by successful industry.—At *Poswick*, near Bromyard, James Watts Romney, Esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.—At *Huntingdon*, aged 56, Mrs. Perkins, relict of Mr. Alderman Perkins.—Aged 76, Mr. Henry Dobson.—Aged 75, Mr. Maile upwards of twenty years mace bearer to this corporation.—At *Yaxley*, aged 69, Mrs. Chamberlin.

KENT.

The late tremendous gale, and consequent high tides have been productive of considerable damage at sea, and have done almost incredible mischief all along the coast. At Sheerness; the road from the Garrison to the Blue town, is rendered impassable in consequence of a breach made by the sea near the barrier gate, and an immense number of large masts have floated from the king's stores on to the marshes; indeed, they caused the breaches in the sea-walls, whereby the water was admitted. The whole level, to the amount of 7 or 800 acres of land

land, is entirely under water, and it will be many months before it can be all got off. The loss, therefore, to the land occupiers, is incalculable. Many breaches have been made in Queen-borough wall, so that every tide flows freely over the marshes. At Mill Town the occupiers of a cottage had no other means of escaping from drowning but by getting up into a pear-tree, where they remained almost naked until next morning, when they were rescued by a boat. At Whitstable, the high tides caused a scene of distress and desolation not to be described. Houses, workshops, every thing that came within reach of the tide became its prey. A man, his wife, and six children, were with the greatest difficulty taken out of their house by a boat. One woman had her children placed on a chest of drawers, and was standing on her bed with the water up to her knees, when she was relieved from her perilous situation. The men were swimming through the streets to try whom they could assist. A large vessel drove against the house of a poor woman, on the beach, and beat it down; she was taken out naked by a boat. At Ramsgate, the waves dashed over the parapet of the pier, and the body of water was such as nearly to force a 68-pounder carronade, placed at the end of the pier, into the harbour, some distance from its place,—and had not the wheels of the carriage been held by a stone post it came against, it must have gone into the water. The sea has made several breaches in the wall at Reculver, and the levels of Chislet and St. Nicholas were in consequence inundated; so that nearly two thousand acres of marsh land are covered with salt-water, in which a great many sheep were drowned. The ruin of Reculver church seems fast approaching,—the outward wall, or boundary of the fort has been entirely carried away; and more than half the land which remained before this awful visitation, has been swallowed up in the deep; the whole of the bank between the public house has given way, and the building hangs over a frightful precipice, with nothing to support it against the next high tide! A breach of some extent was made by the sea, between Sandown Castle and the battery No. 1. which forced a torrent of water into the lower streets of Deal, and filled with it all the cellars. Property to a considerable amount has been destroyed; and, in a row of houses near Alfred-square, the torrent was so deep, that it was found necessary to send down boats to take the inhabitants from the windows of their houses. Several quays in the Beach-street have been totally destroyed, and the timber washed out to sea.—Margate has suffered still more heavily. The particulars of the mischief there are thus detailed. On the afternoon of Thursday the 14th, about four o'clock, the fishermen of this town observing the sea unusually rough, with a very strong wind from the North, and expecting a bad night, began to secure their small craft—unfortunately they were not wrong in their conjectures, for in less than a quarter of an hour the wind suddenly changed to the N. N. W. and, continued to blow with the most dreadful fury till three o'clock the next morning. About five o'clock in the evening the tide rose so high as to wash over the pier wall into the Marine Parade, when the poor fishermen were seen dragging their boats into the streets of the town. At this time a man of the name of Pound, whose business it is to hoist the light at the Pier-head, set off to perform his duty, although at the risk of his life. On his return, he advised one of the privates of the Denbigh Militia, doing duty in this town, who was on guard at the Pier-head, to leave his post; at the same time informing him of the danger he was in, which the poor fellow positively refused to do, declaring, "that whatever may be my fate, I am a soldier, and never will desert my post!" upon which the other left him, and with difficulty got back. He had not left him long, before the soldier's box, to which he had fastened himself, was, by the violence of the wind and waves, thrown down; when with the greatest difficulty he succeeded in lashing himself by his belts to the body of the crane, opposite the store houses. He did not remain long in this situation, before the waves began to break over him, at the same time carrying away with them the large stones which formed the parapet of the pier walls, as well as the heavy beams and planks of the store houses; so that he was in the most imminent danger of being dashed to pieces: he at length succeeded in getting on the cross bar of the crane, where he remained till the next morning, when about ten o'clock, the

the gale having considerably moderated, he was cut down almost lifeless, by some fishermen in a boat, who went out to rescue him; he was conveyed to the Hoy public house, where he has since recovered. The store-houses on the pier, the harbour-master's house, the three heaps of cannon-balls, the short cannon, and upwards of 25 feet of the north side of the pier, are completely washed away, so that scarce any thing is left in that part but the remains of the bare walls; except the Jetty Head, beyond the store-houses, where the crane is fixed, is undamaged. The King's warehouse, at the bottom of the Pier, was nearly filled with water, and several casks of seized spirits, which were deposited in the cellar, were washed out to sea. The cellars of the Hoy-boat public house, kept by Mr. Stannard, a very worthy young man, were filled with water, in consequence of which seven butts of porter burst, which blew up the whole of the flooring of the tap-room, bar, and parlour, besides considerably damaging the house. The large fishing-boats in the harbour, belonging to Messrs. Palmer, J. Pound, and Saltenbank, as well as the Good Intent packet, were stove to pieces. Two collier brigs, and two yauls were carried over the wall on the Parade, close under the windows of the Hotel kept by the late Mr. Mitchener; the last are mere wrecks, and the brigs have received considerable damage. The water overflowed King-street, as high as the Fountain Inn; and an anchor, which was picked up at sea, weighing upwards of 15 cwt. lying on the Pier-walk, was washed behind the King's warehouse. A little before 12 o'clock, that part of the High-street leading to Mr. Hubbard's bathing rooms, and the King's Head Inn, including Garner's library and dwelling-house, gave way with a most tremendous crash, and was instantly washed out to sea. The back part of the King's Head Inn, kept by Mrs. Cricket, was driven up by the force of the waves. The ground under the houses in Hazardous-row, to the depth of nearly 20 feet, is washed away, and they are at present supported by the back only. It is expected every moment to give way, as the road leading to Westbrook before these houses is completely washed away. The sea has forced its passage (in consequence of the banks, which restrained it being wasted away) up the valley, as far as Shotten Dean, being nearly a mile in length. The following is a list of the persons whose houses were washed away: viz. Mr. Hubbard's bathing-rooms, Mr. Tennent's house, Mr. Garner's house and library, Mr. Row's shop, Mr. Sayer's bathing-rooms, Mrs. Wood's bathing-rooms, the widow Palmer's bathing-rooms, Mr. and Mrs. Clark's subscription rooms, Hugh's bathing-rooms, part of the King's Head, &c. &c. The shock was so sudden and unexpected, that numbers of women were carried by men out of their houses, or they must inevitably have perished. The new road to Dandelion, which was making over the brooks, at a considerable expence, has been nearly destroyed. The houses of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Hurst, in the High-street, are expected to fall every moment, as the earth up to the very threshold of their doors is carried away. The cliffs on the west side of Margate lost more ground on that night than they have ever been known to do in the course of 12 years. The consternation and misery of the inhabitants beggar all description. The damage is estimated at 30,000l.

Married. At *Deptford*, B. Stanley, Esq. of Hackney Terrace, to Miss Jeykell, of Strawberry-hall, New-cross.—At *Faversham*, Major Currey, of the 54th regiment, to Miss Anne Maria Tappenden, daughter of James Tappenden, Esq.

Died. At *Canterbury*, Mrs. Abbot, relict of William Abbott, Esq. of St. Stephens.—At *Borden*, aged 83, Mrs. Jane Ely.—At *Bromley*, aged 80, Mrs. Booth, relict of the late Robert Booth, Esq.—At *Chesilhurst*, William Kinnier, Esq.—At *Maidstone*, Thomas Argles, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for that borough.—At *Penleigh*, in consequence of an apoplectic seizure, Gilbert Frowse Beckett Turner, Esq. he served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1796.—At *Ramsgate*, Edward Piers, Esq. a captain in the army. He put an end to his existence by shooting himself through the head. He was on his way to Madeira for the recovery of his health. As no one was witness to this melancholy catastrophe, a gradual decline, under which he had laboured

laboured for a considerable time past, is supposed to have been the cause of this unhappy termination of his sufferings.—At *Woolwich*, Mrs. Cookson, wife of lieutenant-colonel C. Cookson, of the Royal Artillery.

LANCASHIRE.

At the Collegiate church, Manchester, there has been from January 1st to December 31, 1807, Marriages, 1,415.—Baptisms, Males, 1,610; Females, 1,671, 3,281.—Burials 850, comparatively with the preceding year, the marriages are increased 109; the baptisms are increased 140; and the burials are increased 86.

The following is the number of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials in the town of Blackburn, during the year 1807:—Marriages, 298; Baptisms, Males, 418; Females, 381,799; Burials, Males, 279; Females, 290, 569.

An Institution has recently been formed at Liverpool, which reflects great honour on those who have been instrumental in its formation. It is called the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, and its object is the instructing in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the clothing and apprenticing poor children descended from Irish parents, with a liberality of sentiment corresponding with the philanthropy which dictated such a measure, they have declared that the following shall be considered as an established fundamental and unalterable law of the Society, namely, "*That the blessings of this Institution shall be dis-*" *pensed without any regard to the religious tenets, or the mode of worship which* "*may be preferred by the objects of the Charity or their connections.*" Every benevolent mind will contemplate the establishment of such an Institution in a town which is a great resort for the poor and distressed Irish; and whose number there is little if any under ten thousand, as likely to be productive of the most extensive utility. We are happy to find it is intended to bind the pupils after a suitable education to some of our most expert farmers. The return to their native country under such circumstances, must be regarded as matter of great national advantage, and we trust may be the means of recommending the Institution to the liberal consideration of the Irish nobility, gentry, and others. The donations that have been made, and the annual subscriptions that have been entered into in support of the Society are very liberal, and encourage the pleasing expectation of increasing patronage and permanent stability. Earl Fitzwilliam the permanent patron of the Institution, has with princely munificence presented it with two thousand pounds.

Married. At *Manchester*, John Walmuff, Esq. of Bourn, Lincolnshire, to Miss Betsey Taylor, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Salford.—James Lacy, Esq. of London, to Miss Mary Taylor, second daughter of the late Joseph Taylor, Esq. of Blakeley.—At *Liverpool*, Henry Glover Moore, Esq. merchant, to Miss Brunall.—At *Walton*, Philip Meadows Taylor, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Mitford, daughter of the late Bertram Mitford, Esq. of Mitford Castle, Northumberland.—Philip Mercerex Lucas, of Elmwood, in Hertfordshire, to Miss Sarah Burley, of Liverpool.

Died. At *Lancaster*, John Satterthwaite, Esq. of Castle-Hill.—At *Liverpool*, Ralph Williamson, Esq. formerly Captain in the 1st Royal Lancashire militia, and late Captain in the 36th foot.—Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Ward, of Leeds-street. Her virtues and eminent piety, will live in the remembrance of her friends, and her charity will be gratefully recollected and regretted by the numerous objects of her beneficence.—Aged 42, Mrs. Blakey, wife of Mr. Thomas Blakey, merchant. She endured a tedious and painful indisposition, with the greatest fortitude and composure of mind, and resigned herself in hopes of a blessed immortality: her loss will be long and deeply lamented by her surviving relatives and friends.—Aged 72, Mr. John Hall, a man who had served his king and country forty-eight years with much fidelity, having been fourteen years in the Cheshire militia, and thirty-four in his Majesty's customs of this port, whose uniform integrity in the discharge of his duty, secured to him the respect of his superiors in office, and the esteem of all who were immediately concerned with him.—At *Manchester*, aged 57, John Kearsley, Esq. His affability, generosity, and goodness of heart, endeared

him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, who can but pay a grateful tribute to his memory. In him the poor have lost a friend, and the rich a disinterested companion.—At *Ardwick Green*, aged 85, William Crane, Esq. He supported through life a character truly honest, friendly, and charitable, and died sincerely respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.—In the *Work-house, at Preston*, aged 99, Elizabeth Allen.—At *Ormskirk*, Mrs. Holland, relict of the late Rev. Henry Holland. Those who knew her not may read this record with little attention or concern, but her acquaintance, relations, and friends, will immediately recollect her pleasing and courteous manners, her willingness to serve and oblige, her faithful assiduity in superintending female education, her inoffensive conduct during a life of more than seventy years; her readiness to sacrifice her own ease and comfort for the benefit of the sick and afflicted, and the tranquil composure of a pious christian, who went about doing good.—After a paralytic stroke, she lingered for a week without much pain, and then as placidly as she had lived, she seemed to sleep away.—At *Errington*, aged 87, Mrs. Davenport.—Aged 78, the Hon. Charles Lewis Mordaunt, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county. He was descended of a noble Norman family, which came to England with William the Conqueror, and although an eccentric, was ever alive to the feelings of humanity, and the sufferings of his unfortunate fellow creatures:—the petition of the unfortunate was never presented to him in vain. He was interred at Halsall, sincerely lamented by a numerous tenantry, and regretted by all who knew him.—At *Shaw Hall*, in child-bed, Mrs. Legh, wife of Richard Legh, Esq. High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster.—At *Wigan*, aged 29, Mr. Thomas Ball, a young man of the strictest integrity, and intrinsic worth; to the character of a dutiful son, and affectionate brother, he added that of a steady and disinterested friend, and universal philanthropist. His loss is deeply felt and sincerely regretted by all who knew his real goodness of heart, and he died as generally lamented as he lived respected. This small but just tribute to the memory of departed merit, is offered by a sincere friend, who has often seen occasion to appreciate his value and estimate his virtues.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.—At *Leicester.*—Henry Waltham Esq. senior Alderman of the corporation. He served the office of Mayor in 1780, and a second time in 1788.—Aged 70, Mr. John Marshall, Woolstapler. He survived his wife only ten days, who was also in her 70th. year. The decease of this truly worthy and pious pair, who had lived together in conjugal happiness, upwards of forty-seven years, is sincerely lamented by their family and friends.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

After a severe contest, the earl of Mexborough is elected M. P. for the city of Lincoln, in the room of Colonel Memon, at the close of the poll numbers were as follows.

For the Earl of Mexborough.	639
Colonel Harcourt.	348

Married.—At *Gainsborough*, Charles Tennyson Esq. barrister, at law, second son of George Tennyson, Esq. of Zealby-lodge, to Miss Francis Mary Hutton, only child of the late Rev. John Hutton, of Horton.

Died.—At his seat of *Belton*, near *Grantham*, aged 66 years, the Right Honourable Brownlow, Lord Brownlow. He was the only son of the late Right Honourable, Sir John Cust, Bart. speaker of the House of Commons, in remuneration of whose services, in that high office, he was advanced to the peerage in the year 1776. His Lordship was twice married, first to Miss Drury, daughter and co-heiress, of Sir Thomas Drury, of Overstone, in Northamptonshire; and secondly to Miss Bankes, only daughter of Sir Henry Bankes, of Wimbledon, by whom he has left a numerous issue. Agreeable to his own desire, his remains were deposited in a private manner in the family vault at Belton church, attended by his six sons, and his three eldest daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. John Cust. M. P. for the borough of Clitheroe.

Clitheroe. At *Lincoln*, Thomas Porter, Esq. one of the Aldermen, of that city, he served the office of Mayor, in 1788, and again in 1798. At *Wisbeach*, aged 43, the Rev. Z. Stuball. He was formerly of St. John's college Cambridge, B. A. 1786, M. A. 1790.—Aged 68, Mrs. Thompson, widow of John Thompson, Esq.—At Horncastle, Mrs. Madely, wife of the Rev. C. Madely, vicar of that parish.—At *Blyton* near *Gainsborough*, aged 38, Mrs. Winn, wife of Mr. Winn, miller. It is remarkable that she had fourteen children, not one of whom lived to be a day old, except the last.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.—At *Goltree*, Mrs Maria Witherington, wife of Henry Witherington, Esq. and daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Bird of the 54th regiment.

NORFOLK.

At the last *Norfolk* Agricultural Meeting, in addition to the usual premiums, one of 20*l.* was offered to the farmer who should by feeding twenty cart horses in the cheapest manner, ascertain the smallest quantity of food necessary to maintain them in good working order, and premiums of smaller value were likwise voted in proportion to the numbers of horses on which the experiment was made, a fifth part of the money, in addition, was also voted to the servants attending them, as an encouragement to aid in the trial. Premiums were also offered to the consideration of the society, to be given to cottagers occupying any garden or other ground, who should render it the most profitable, and thus be enabled to maintain their families at less expence, and be less liable to want relief from the parish.

Married.—At *Yarmouth*, George Rising Esq. of Hornsby to Miss Beart, only daughter of the late Mr. Charles Beart, of Gorleston.

Died. Aged 77, the Rev. James March, rector of south Walsham, St. Laurence and of Berkland, both in this county. He was formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1753, M. 1756.—At *Norwich*, suddenly, Mrs. Alwin well known as a collector of curious and antique pieces of furniture, prints, coins, &c. scarcely an article of the above description, has been sold by auction in Norwich, for the last twenty years, for which she has not been a bidder, she was in her usual state of health on the morning, but in the evening was found dead on her couch.—Aged 58.—Mr. James Landy, many years an eminent druggist in that city, whose conduct through life was marked by integrity and honour in all his transactions, by kindness to his friends, by affection and tenderness to his family, and by an anxious desire to afford relief to the distresses of the poor.—At *Lynn*, aged 85, Mr. John Hubbard, many years a respectable shipmaster of that port.—At *Thwaite*, near *Aylsham*, aged, 80, Mrs. Baret, relict of the late Peter Baret, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Bill of Mortality for Newcastle and Gateshead for 1807.—Baptisms, Males, 636, Females, 546. Total 1478, in Burials, Males, 313, Females, 335, total 648, Marriages, 413.

Died.—At Newcastle, aged 86, Mrs. Barbara, Richardson, widow of the late Mr. John Richardson, attorney.—Mr. Ogilvie, relict of the late Rev. Andrew Ogilvie, of Linton Roxburghshire.—At *Hexham* aged 83, Mr. William Cooke.—Aged 99, Mrs. Moore, formerly of the Chollerford-inn.—At *Ashington*, aged 55, Mr. Robert Learmouth, his death was occasioned by his foot being crushed in a threshing machine.—At *Camboes*, near Morpeth, aged 83, Mr. Cuthbert Humphrey, farmer.—At *Berwick*, aged 18, Mr. Donald Cameron, son of Lieutenant Cameron, of the 9th royal veteran Battaliion. This gentleman had the misfortune to lose three sons and two daughters, within the last two months. He had received a commission from the war office for his son, whose death we now record, only two days before his death.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Account of Baptisms and Burials within the town of Nottingham, from 1st January 1807, to 1st January 1808.

Parish of St. Mary.—Baptisms, Males 570.—Females 484.—Total 1054.—

Increased this year in Baptisms 44.—*Burials*, Males 286.—Females 322.—Total 608.—Increased this year in Burials 60.

Parish of St. Nicholas.—*Baptisms*, Males 67.—Females 49.—Total 109.—*Burials*, Males 61 —Females 65.—Total 126.—*Marriages* 64.

Parish of St. Peter.—*Baptisms*, Males 24.—Females 39.—Total 63.—*Burials*, Males 49.—Females 36.—Total 85.—Increased in Baptisms 5, decreased in Burials 4.

Died. At *Nottingham*, Joseph Oldknow, gentleman, one of the alderman of the corporation.—Stokeham Hunthwaite, Esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation, being exemplary in the discharge of his domestic duties, his family will long lament his loss, and the public will regret that they have been deprived of the services of an active and vigilant magistrate.—At *Southwell*, Mrs. Wylde, relict of the late — Wylde, Esq. of Mansfield, and mother of William Wylde, Esq. Major Commandant of the Southwell Volunteers.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Hon. Frederic North Douglas, eldest son of Lord Glenbervie, William Venables Vernon, Esq. third son of the archbishop of York, E. Cleaver, Esq. son of the bishop of Fernes, William Wickham, Robert Gordon, John Mackie, Thomas Salter, Charles Monro, and Henry Cotton, Esq. are elected students of Christ Church.

The Rev. John Parsons, D. D. master of Baliol College, is appointed vice chancellor of the university, for the remainder of the present year, in the room of the Rev. Henry Richards, deceased, and the Rev. William Tournay, D. D. warden of Wadham College, is nominated one of the pro-vice-chancellors, for the remainder of the year.

The Rev. James Thomas Holloway, and Humphrey Waldo Sibthorpe, of Exeter College, are made actual fellows of that society.

The Rev. John Cole, D. D. sub-rector and fellow of Exeter College, is unanimously elected rector of that society, and the Rev. Dr. Read, sub-rector, in the room of Dr. Cole.

The Rev. George Peloquin Casserat, and Rev. William Maines, of Exeter College, and the Rev. John Croome, of St. Mary Hall, are admitted Masters of Arts.

Messrs. James Thomas Pedley, James Dean, Joseph Dalle, and John Lingard, of Brazennose College, Martin West, of University, and John Beesley, of St. Edmund Hall, are admitted Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. E. B. Turner, of Magdalen College, is appointed a surrogate for granting marriage licences.

Married. At *Burford*, the Rev. Henry Mears, of Hannington Wilts, to Miss Stephens, of Kencott.

Died. At his apartments, in Exeter College, aged 61, the Rev. Henry Richards, D. D. rector of that society, and vice-chancellor of the university. He was born at Tavistock, near Barnstaple, in March 1747. His education commenced at Barnstaple School, on leaving which, he was admitted a commoner of Exeter College, in Michaelmas term 1765. Soon after he had taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he was elected to a fellowship in that society, on the 30th of June 1767. He was admitted a master of arts on the 26th of April 1770; and in compliance with the statutes of his college, proceeded to the degree of bachelor in divinity, on the 9th of November 1781. Having been constantly resident in Oxford, and engaged in discharging the office of tutor, during a long course of years; he was at length presented by the rector and fellows on the 13th of March 1794, to the valuable rectory of Bushy, in the diocese of London, at which he soon after began to reside. In this retirement, however, he did not long continue, being recalled to the university, on the death of Dr. Skinton, in whose room he was elected rector of Exeter College on the 23d of July 1797. In the month of October 1806, he was advanced to the office of vice-chancellor of the university, to which also he was again nominated and admitted at the expiration of the year in October last. In the discharge of this high and arduous trust, his conduct was such as in a very high degree to conciliate the affection and esteem of the university, so that

that his loss is very generally and universally lamented. Agreeable to the directions in his will, his remains were privately interred in the chapel of his college, but the heads of houses and proctors followed him to the grave, as a just testimony of their regard for his memory and respect for the office which he bore. After leaving a few legacies of no very considerable amount to some of his friends, he has bequeathed the whole residue of his property to Exeter College.—At *Oxford*, aged 81, Mr. Eaton, auctioneer, and governor of the House of Industry.—At *Swalcliffe*, the Rev. Mr. Caswall, vicar of that parish, and formerly fellow of New College.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died. At *Langham*, Richard Stacey, labourer. He had lately absconded from his wife and family, and enlisted into the militia at Leicester. A compunctious feeling for the unprotected state of his family, caused him to return to Langham. Arriving at the door of his house, and overpowered by a sense of his conduct, he threw himself headlong into his own well, and when taken up, was quite lifeless.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At *Ellesmere*, the Rev. William Henry Webbe, of Warrington, to Miss Ann Fairbrother.

Died. At *Wimbridge*, the Rev. Thomas Oliver.—Henry Bevan, Esq. (p. 97.) at an early period of life entered into the military service of the East India Company, and first distinguished himself at the battle of Buxar, being then a young Lieutenant, and second in command of a battalion of native troops, stationed on the right of the line. Perceiving that his senior officer hesitated to attack a battery placed on an eminence on the enemy's left, which severely galled our army, he spiritedly called upon him to do his duty, or give place to those that would. The officer retired into the rear, and Lieut. Bevan stormed the battery with much bravery, and drove the enemy through a village in the rear of it. His sepoys dispersing in search of plunder, and the confusion being observed by the commanding officer of the enemy's left, he directed a body of cavalry to fall on our troops, who succeeded in re-taking the battery: Lieut. Bevan recalled his stragglers, and led them again to attack the battery, which he regained, and turned the guns of it upon the enemy. This had no inconsiderable effect in deciding the fate of the day, and his conduct met the applause it merited in the orders which the late Sir Hector Monro, issued on the field of battle, and Lieut. Bevan was soon after rewarded by government, with the appointment of Major of Brigade. During fourteen subsequent years that he remained in India, he was actively employed, and discharged all his duties, so as to merit the confidence and approbation of government and his superior officers, and quitted the service with the esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Bevan was an intelligent well-informed man; he served the office of high sheriff, for the county of Salop in 1795, and the next year was chosen chief magistrate of Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married At *Brislington*, John George Donne, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Eliza Eames, eldest daughter of John Eames, Esq. of Langton Court.

Died. At *Bath*, aged 75, Richard Ivyleafe, Esq. of Weston,—Aged 77, Philip Cosby, Esq. admiral of the red.—Edward Horn, Esq. of Bevis Mount, Hants.—At *Bristol*, aged 114, Mrs. Mary George.—Aged 91, Mrs. Anne Cassamajor, daughter of the late Louis Cassamajor, Esq.—Joseph Thomas Waugh, B. A. Gresham professor of rhetoric, eldest son of the late Joseph Waugh, Esq. of Dowgate-hill.—At *Shipton Mallet*, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Dredge.—At *South Petherton*, aged 84, Mr. Anstice, he had fourteen children, and ninety-two grand-children; ten of the former, and sixty-seven of the latter are now living.—At *Wells*, John Salmon, Esq. formerly of Buthwick.—At *Wilton-house*, near Taunton, Mrs. Pleydell, relict of the late Jonathan Morton Pleydell, Esq. A lady whose unaffected piety and benevolence of heart, added to the polished manners of the accomplished gentlewoman, rendered

rendered her whole living a conspicuous ornament in society, and in her death a loss which will long be severely felt by her relatives, as well as by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance.—At *Southell*, John Strode, Esq. late commandant of the Bath Volunteer Infantry, a gentleman not more beloved by a numerous and highly respectable circle of private friends, than esteemed as a public character. At an early period of life, he engaged in the service of his country in a military capacity, and has since devoted no inconsiderable portion of his time to its service in a civil one. As a magistrate, no man was more known or respected. Ever zealous for the welfare of his king and country, he has on a variety of occasions evinced his readiness to stand forward in the support of both. It was his constant wish to do good, and guided by the dictates of a benevolent heart, aided by the most pure and upright intentions, it has been his fortune essentially to benefit his neighbourhood, where he will be long remembered, and his death regretted as a public loss.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Lichfield*, Augustus Bulstrode, Esq. of the 3d regiment of foot, to Miss Charlotte Lister, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Lister, Esq. of Armitage Park.—Mr. Francis Buckle, the celebrated jockey, to Miss Jane Thornton, of Lichfield.

Died. At *Eccleshall*, Mrs. Catharine Talbot, aged 95.—Mrs. Tomkinson, aged 89.—Mrs. Faulkner, aged 94.—Mrs. Ann Ash, aged 109.—All of these aged women retained their faculties to the last.—At *Newcastle-under-lyne*, aged 70, Mr. Smith. He had recently retired from business, and also from the situation of distributor of stamps for the northern district of this county. His connexions through life were numerous, and of the highest respectability. His unwearied industry, and inflexible integrity, joined to his urbanity of manners, will be long remembered by many. He was a loyal and a good subject, and in the faithful discharge of the important duties of husband, parent, relative and friend, few if any ever excelled him.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At *Ipswich*, William Thompson, Esq. Captain of the West Kent Militia, to Miss Whistler, only daughter of Mr. John Whistler of Barton Mills.—At *Bury*, Lieut. Col. M'Leroth to Miss Steele.—At *Woodbridge*, B. Sharp, Esq. surgeon of the Durham Militia, to Miss Lynn, second daughter of James Lynn, Esq. of Woodbridge.

Died. At *Saxham Cottage*, near Bury, aged 71, William Dawson, Esq.

SURRY.

Married. At *Farnham*, the Rev. James Ogle, rector of Bishop's Waltham, to Miss Elizabeth Poulter, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Poulter, prebendary of Winchester.—At *Richmond*, Captain James Sharp, of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Clarissa Darell, youngest daughter of the late Sir Lionel Darell, Bart.

Died. At *Millpond-bridge*, Bermondsey, aged 76, Thomas Carter, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the county of Surry.—At *Lambeth*, aged 29, William Jervoise Manners, Esq. son of William Manners, Esq.—At *Richmond*, Mrs. Warden, wife of John Warden, Esq.—At *Wotton*, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, LLD. Archdeacon of Colchester, rector of Wotton, and Abinger in Surry, and formerly fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

SUSSEX.

On Wednesday, January 20th, the new market-house at Chichester, was opened for the reception of the usual articles, and was fully attended by buyers and sellers. In conformity to an act of parliament obtained for the purpose, it is to be a toll-market. The stalls have been let at prices sufficient to pay the interest of the money expended in the erection of this handsome structure, which is of the Doric order, and does the architects Messrs. Brooke and Cobden great credit. The cross in which the market was formerly held, is to be inclosed with iron railing, and it is in contemplation to remove the houses

houses on the north side as far as the Dolphin inn, by which the thoroughfare will be greatly improved, and this elegant specimen of gothic architecture placed in a better point of view.

Died. *East Grinstead*, aged 83, Mr. Ewart, relict of John Ewart, Esq. late of Gower-street, London.—At *Billingshurst*, of a consumption, in her 24th year, Mrs. Jeffrey, wife of the Rev. John Jeffrey, to whom she had been married two years only. Mrs. Jeffrey was endowed with an excellent and cultivated understanding, a kind and affectionate disposition, and a mind in every respect calculated to promote and insure domestic felicity; she has left an infant daughter.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died. At *Birmingham*, aged 80, Sampson Lloyd, Esq. banker. The death of this worthy man is universally lamented. His long life had been passed with honour and integrity, and as he was religiously attached to the cause of christianity, he endeavoured to act up to his divine precepts.—At *Upton*, Mrs. Gale, wife of Upton Morant Gale, Esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. Aged 70, the Rev. Millington Massey Jackson, who had been thirty-five years vicar of Warminster, and rector of Kingston Deverill, in this county. This gentleman both in his public and private character, displayed many excellent qualities as a clergyman, he was pious, conscientious and exemplary, he was a warm friend and supporter of the establishment both in church and state, a liberal promoter of every useful and charitable institution; the advantages he derived from a superior understanding and general information were actively employed whenever they could be of service, and the general regret of a numerous body of parishioners, but evinces the degree of estimation in which he was held. Nor in the social circle were his virtues less conspicuous, though dignified he was affable, cheerful and unassuming, hospitable, benevolent and liberal.—At *Salisbury*, aged 69, Mrs. Sarah Clark, she was in good health immediately before her death, and had been called to set down to dinner, with a party of friends, when she sunk down and expired without a groan. At the early age of four years she was deprived of sight in a like sudden and awful manner, as she was sitting at table, and had ever since remained totally blind.—At *Wishford*, near Salisbury, aged 84, Mr. Blake, formerly an eminent farmer. He was possessed of considerable property, and so generous and charitable, that his whole time appeared to be occupied in learning, and relieving the wants of his neighbours. His advice and personal exertions were at their service, as well as the contents of his purse, and were often found equally valuable. The poor of Wishford lament him as their common parent and best friend, and consider his death as the heaviest loss that could possibly have befallen them.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Madresfield*, the Hon. George Wm. Coventry, eldest son of Lord Deerhurst, to the Hon. Emma Susanna Lygon.—At *Rushook*. The Rev. Thomas Morgan, head master of the Free Grammar School Kidderminster, to Miss Jackson of Renhock Court.

Died. At *Worcester*, I. F. Buller Hippesley Coxe, Esq. youngest brother of James Buller, Esq. M. P. for the city of Exeter, after a lingering illness which he endured with uncommon patience and fortitude.—At *Worcester*, Robert Berkeley Esq. formerly one of the Magistrates of the borough of Droitwich. At *Evesham*, After a long and painful illness, the Rev. Edward Cooper, upwards of thirty eight years, resident vicar of the united churches of all Saints and St. Laurence in that borough.

YORKSHIRE.

At a general Meeting of the Subscribers to the new Charity Schools at Hull, held in the Vestry of the Holy Trinity Church, the account of the expences of the last year was examined, and the Committee ordered to draw up a report and

and state the particulars, for the information of those Subscribers who were not present and of the public. This report it is intended to prepare in full, and to publish in the course of the ensuing year. In the mean while it is a pleasing task to acquaint the friends of the institution, that that part of it which relates to the education of girls has been carried completely into effect, and that both in the Day School, and servants school, the system of instruction and discipline pursued under the direction and superintendance of the Ladies Committee, has been highly successful, and that there is every reason to hope, that in a very short time the importance of these seminaries to the town will be fully and universally felt. There are upwards of an hundred girls in the preparatory Day School, and twenty six in the servants School. As soon as another suitable room can be procured, it is proposed, according to the original plan, to open an additional Day School for the reception of an equal number of girls with the present one. The execution of that part of the plan which respects the education of boys has been unfortunately and unavoidably delayed by several unforeseen obstacles, particularly by the impossibility of finding a room capable of receiving the boys who wait for admission, and to erect a temporary building, for that purpose, would have incurred a heavy and needless expense, as the Committee was encouraged to expect that as soon as some necessary arrangements should be made, a piece of ground every way convenient and suitable would be granted at a moderate demand by a friend of the institution. These arrangements have at length been effected and the building would ere this have been proceeded on had it not been for the peculiar unfavourableness of the season. As early in the ensuing spring as the weather will permit, the General Meeting are resolved that the work shall be begun. Although considerable expense must be expected to attend these institutions in their outset, yet the same generous regard which has hitherto been shewn them by the public will it is earnestly hoped be continued till they arrive at maturity and are in a state to repay their benevolent supporters by an abundant harvest of blessings upon all classes of the community.

Marriages and Burials at the Parish church in Leeds.

	1807	1806		
Baptisms	1480	1345	Increase	135
Marriages	596	626	Increase	70
Burials	635	1015	Decrease	380

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials at the Parish Church of Skipton in Craven, from January 1st, 1807, to January 1st, 1808.

Marriages	48		
Baptisms	106	Decrease	5
Burials	70	Increase	10

Married. At *Leeds*, George Bainbridge, jun. Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Hobson, second daughter of Richard H. Esq. of Shepscar loge—Joseph Lea, Esq. of the Shrubbery near Kidderminster, to Miss Lydia Brown, daughter of Wade Brown, Esq. of Pelter Newton.—At *Drax*, Samuel Nicholson, Esq. of Rawclyfe Grange, to Mrs. Harrison, of Camblesforth.—At *Romaldkirk*. Mr. John Peacock, of Sunderland to Miss Bligh, eldest daughter of the Rev. Reginald Bligh, rector of Romaldkirk.—At *Rotheram*. The Rev. Thomas Hill of Homerton, to Miss Williams, daughter of the Rev. E. Williams of Maisbro'.—At *Sherburn*, near Tadcaster, Joseph Johnson, Esq. to Miss Milner, eldest daughter of Peter Milner, Esq.

Died. At *York*, aged 79, Thomas Sampson, Esq. late secretary and treasurer of Sion College, London.—Aged 84, Mrs. Christiana Greame, relict of Thomas G. Esq. of Heslington.—Mrs. Knight, relict of Robert Knight, Esq. of Apperley bridge, Aged 81, Mrs. Mary Belt, sister of the late Leonard Belt, Esq. of Bossal.—Aged 85. Mrs. Halfpenny of Gillygate.—At *Blackton*, aged 92, John Kipling, Esq.—At *Swinton*, Near Rotheram, aged 66, Edmund Mower, Esq.—At *Aldby* park near York, aged 35, Richard Darley, Esq.—At *Boynton*, near Bridlington, aged 80, Sir George Strickland, Bart.—At *Barnsley*, aged 70. Thomas Taylor Esq. of Park-house.—At *Halifax*, aged 86, Mr. William Edwards.—At *Helm-house*, aged 85, Richard Bracken, Esq. many years a merchant in Halifax.—At *Hull*, aged 92, Mr. Thomas Bromby.—Of a consumption,

tion, aged 25, Lieutenant Thomas Boyd, of the East Suffolk militia. His wife, to whom he had been married only fifteen months, died of the same disease only a fortnight before her husband.—At *Walkington*, near Beverley, aged 40, the Rev. Joshua Middleton Clowes, vicar of that parish.

WALES.

Married. At *Carnarvon*, Major William Ironmonger, of the 88th foot, to Miss Pennant Thomas, youngest daughter of Rice Thomas, Esq. of Coedhelen.—At *Dale, Pembrokeshire*, Stephen Rigaud, Esq. to Miss Davies, of Broomhill.—At *Haverdfordwest*, J. H. Harries, Esq. of Preskily, Major in the Pembrokeshire militia, to Miss Frances Jordan, of Haverfordwest.—D. Davies, Esq. of Ystrad-House, Cardiganshire, to Miss Freeman, of Sparkbrook Lodge, near Birmingham.

Died. At the *Bush Inn, Swansea*, William Peter Calley, Esq. second son of the late Thomas Brown Calley, Esq. of Burderop Park, in Wiltshire, whose elegance and benevolence of manners and high attainments, will long endear his memory to those who had the happiness to be regarded as his friends.—*Multis ille flebilis abiit.*—At *Bryn, near Ruabon*, Randle Jones, Esq.—At *Llandegai, near Bangor*, aged 102, William Lilly. A sister of his died lately at the age of 102.—At *Cwingwilly*, age 25, Griffith Philipps, Esq. eldest son of John George Philipps, Esq.—At *Upland, near Carmarthen*, aged 84, Mrs. Lazarus Thomas.—At the *Priory, Cardigan*, Mrs. Bowen, wife of John Bowen, Esq.—At *Holywell, Flintshire*, Mrs. Anabella Edwards, wife of Captain John Edwards, late of the Ancient British light dragoons, after bearing for several years unequalled and undeserved misfortunes, her constitution at length sunk under them, and she died of a broken heart.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, William Scott, Esq. of Wimpton, Hants, Barrister at Law, to Miss Ismene, youngest daughter of William Glendonwyn, Esq. of Glendonwyn.—At *Eildon Hall*, William Sibbald, Esq. of Whiterig, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th regiment, to Miss Mein, daughter of Thomas Mein, Esq. of Greenwells.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, aged 23, Lord Alexander Gordon, second son of the Duke of Gordon. In consequence of his death, the houses of Gordon, Bedford, Richmond, Manchester, and Cornwallis, go into mourning.—Mrs. Helen Angus, relict of John Grieve, Esq. late Commissioner of Excise.—Robert Semple, Esq. younger, of Earmock.—Aged 60, Mrs. Helen Dalrymple, wife of John Carnegie, of Kinglas, Esq.—John Cunningham, Esq. son of the late John Major Cunningham, Esq. of Bogan Green.—At *Kinfauns Castle*, William Lord Gray. He is succeeded in his title and estates by the Hon. Francis Gray, Post-master General for Scotland.—At *Shoriff Brae, Leith*, aged 70, Mr. Alexander Hill, ship-builder.—At *Over Chatto*, William Redhead, Esq. of Rye-Hall.—At *Glasgow*, John Pattison, Esq. manufacturer.—John Miller, Esq. of Aytoun Place.—At *Hamilton*, Mrs. Ann Millar, wife of the Rev. Alexander Hutcheson, D. D. senior minister of that parish.—At *Stirling*, Mrs. Shaw, widow of the late Rev. Eneas Shaw, minister of Forres.—At *Dumfermline*, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Wardlaw.—At *Elie House, Fifeshire*, sir Philip Anstruther, Bart. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, Bart. late Chief Justice of Bengal.—At *Aberdeen*, aged 81, William Cruden, Esq. late Provost of that city—Aged 68, Mrs. C. Brown, relict of Dr. Robert Brown, formerly minister of the English church, and British agent at Utrecht.—At *Dundee*, William Yeaman, Esq. of Balbeuchly.—At *Dulwich*, James Mylne, Esq. of Mylnefield, Collector of the Customs at the port of Dundee, and Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d battalion of Dundee volunteers. His remains were interred in the family burying place, at Invergowrie, with military honours, the whole battalion following the body from Mylnefield House to the grave.—At *Dron*, in the fifteenth year of his ministry, aged 78, the Rev. David Dow, minister of that parish.—At *Inveresk*, James Wedderburn Colville, Esq.—At *Montrose*, aged 46, Mr. James Glegg, surgeon in the Royal Navy, son of Adam Glegg, Esq.

Esq. of Montrose.—At *Selkirk*, aged 87, Mr. John Henderson.—At *Falkirk*, John Rankine, Esq. of Barns.—At *Linlithgow*, Norman Smith, who had been for fifteen years coachman of M'Kay's Stirling coach,—an instance too rare of what may be accomplished in that situation—he left property and money to the amount of 1500l.—At *Kelso*, James Barstow, Esq. King's Falconer for Scotland.—At *Kilmarnock*, aged 90, Mr. William Muir.—At *Stitchel House*, Robert Pringle, Esq. younger, of Stitchel.—At *Morar*, aged 70, John M'Donald, Esq.—At *Keillir, in the parish of Fowlis Wester*, in her 108th year, Janet M'Naughton. She was a native of the parish of Dull, and had lived in three centuries. Her memory had completely failed, except as to events of a very remote date, of which she talked much, particularly of the years 1715 and 1745, she enjoyed good health till within two days of her death, and expired without a groan.—At *Kinfauns, near Perth*, aged 87, Andrew Hall Kirk, officer, beadle, and sexton. He succeeded his father, or in his own words, "came to the post," in the year 1742, and it is a circumstance not only remarkable, but probably unequalled in the history of the church of Scotland, that his grandfather, his father, and himself, held that office in regular succession for the long period of one hundred and sixty years. Andrew was originally a tailor, but after he became an office-bearer in the church, he relinquished that trade and became a fisherman on the Tay, working as a gardener or a labourer, when not employed on the water. He was distinguished for his ardent attachment to the present Royal Family. During the rebellion in the year 1745, having refused to affix some treasonable advertisements on the door of the Kirk, he was taken into custody by a party of the Highland army stationed at Burnfoot, and detained as a prisoner for several days. Pretending inability to read the writing of the paper, he was at length liberated; and Andrew used in his old age, to relate the unshaken firmness with which he bore his confinement, as well as the address, by which he at last effected his escape, as no small proof both of his bravery and wisdom. He unfortunately bore all the marks of a genuine grave-digger, and may be considered as the last in this part of the country of the old school of beadles. His conduct on many occasions afforded a striking proof of the effects of habit. It was his regular practice after every funeral to adjourn with some companions to a neighbouring public house, where he spent the whole earnings of his mournful duties. Upon the interment of his first wife, which happened after an union of half a century, and after lamenting to his kindred and neighbours the irreparable loss he had sustained, he was observed by some involuntary impulse to bend his course to his usual place of resort; and as the occasion was no doubt, doubly afflicting, he was known to regale himself, and revive his spirits by a double portion of the best. It is generally understood that his widow will succeed to the vacant office, but his youngest son John, now in his sixty-third year, who is well known at all the country weddings in the neighbourhood as a musician of considerable eminence, is likewise a candidate, and his pretensions doubtless are supported by strong hereditary claims.

IRELAND.

The following resolution has been entered into by the principal protestant noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Tipperary:—"We, the undersigned protestant noblemen, gentlemen, and freeholders of the county of Tipperary, actuated at all times by cordial good-will towards our catholic countrymen, and impressed by the wisdom and necessity of uniting all classes in the common defence at this crisis, do publicly and unequivocally declare, that we feel no repugnance whatsoever to the measure of imparting to the catholics of these realms an equal and full enjoyment of all civil and military privileges, franchises, and advantages of our happy constitution, upon equal terms with our fellow subjects, of what religious persuasion whatsoever; and that we see no necessity or good cause for prolonging the restraints and disabilities which the catholics suffer under the existing penal laws."

In the list of signatures, we find the names of lords Headfort, Dorchester, Ormond and Ossory, Mountcashell, Landaff, Donoughmore, and Lindmore, Montague Matthew, Esq. M. P. George Ponsonby, Esq. M. P. &c. &c.

The

The trustees of the linen and hempen manufactures have recommended to all persons who have land fit for the purpose, to allot a considerable portion of it in the ensuing spring, to the raising of hemp; and they say, "They understand that hemp is as easy in its culture as flax, but is to be sown somewhat earlier; that the richer the soil is, and the deeper the loam, the better will be its produce, and that it succeeds admirably well in drained bogs, particularly if manured with ashes, lime, or limestone gravel."

In pursuance of this plan, they have ordered their inspector-general to procure persons well skilled in the scutching and dressing of hemp, at the expense of the trustees, to attend from the time of pulling the hemp, on all persons who may desire to have their assistance or instructions; and have ordered him to provide a sufficient quantity of proper hemp-hatchets to such person as shall grow a sufficient quantity of hemp for employing them. It appears also, that several pieces of cloth, in imitation of Russian sheeting, raven-duck and drilling, made from mill-spun-yarn, have been laid before the trustees, and they have found them equal in fabric to the best species imported into Britain.

Married. At *Dublin*, Thomas Needham, Esq. banker, to Miss Thompson, niece of the late Robert Rickey, Esq. of Ashfield.—Sir Simon Bradstreet, Bart. of Staccumme in Kildare, to Miss Clara Murphy, of Fleet street.—By special licence, and by permission of the lord high chancellor of Ireland, the Hon. Hector Graham Toler, second son of Lord Norbury, to Miss Elizabeth Brabazon, daughter of the late William Brabazon, Esq. of the county of Mayo.—William Ledwich, Esq. of Harcourt-street, to Miss Lydia Wilkinson, daughter of Peter Wilkinson, Esq.—The Rev. Thomas Peyton Slapp, of Newton Flotman, Norfolk, to Miss Beatty, only daughter of the late David Beatty, Esq.—At *Ennis*, James M'Graham, Esq. surgeon of the 31st regiment, to Miss Jevers, daughter of Thomas Jevers, Esq.—At *Limerick*, P. Gabbett, Esq. to Miss Ann Fitzgerald, daughter of Edward Fitzgerald, Esq. of Ballyneety.—At *Kilkenny*, Major Kelly, of the Roscommon militia, to Mrs. Butler, daughter of Pierce O'Donnel, Esq. of Linville, in Tipperary.

Died. At *Dublin*, after a few days illness, aged 90, sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart. who spent a long life in doing good. Possessed of a very large fortune, and having no family but a wife, as amiable as himself, he was the patron and promoter of every charity in Ireland, the friend of the oppressed, and steady guardian of the poor.—Lady Flood, wife of Sir Frederick Flood, Bart. she was a daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, who died Teller of the Exchequer, and grand-daughter of Lord Chief Justice Pym.—Mrs. M'Gillicuddy, wife of Daniel M'Gillicuddy, Esq. of Tralee, sister to Herman Blennerhasset, Esq. a native of Kerry, at present confined upon a charge of high treason, in the United States of America.—At *Cork*, aged 23, in consequence of a wound received in a duel with Lieutenant Medlicott, of the same ship, on Halbowling Island, on Saturday, the 19th ult. Lieut. George Phillimore, of his Majesty's ship Polyphemus, youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, of Oston, Leicestershire. He was mortally wounded by the first fire of Lieutenant Medlicott, which he never returned. He survived, however, till half past six the following morning, when he expired on board the Polyphemus.—At *Knocksallagh*, near Carhane, in Clare, aged 100, Cornelius Hebir. He recollected having sold turf in Ennes, in 1720, when that town contained only three slated houses.—At *Ballywater*, Ireland, on the 4th inst. Mr. Hercules M'Dowal, at the advanced age of 98 years, He lived to see 31 grand-children, and 51 great grand-children.—At *Enniscorthy*, Joseph Sparrow, Esq. merchant. He possessed an ample fortune, acquired by the fairest means, and which during a long life, was employed in acts of charity and benevolence, his death is therefore universally regretted.—At *Johnstown* in Kildare, Stukely Simon, Esq.—At *Clontarf*, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest patience and resignation, the Hon. Richard Gore, brother to the Earl of Arran. He had been many years a member of the Irish Parliament, where his conduct was marked by disinterested patriotism. He had visited most of the courts on the continent, and unlike many of

our countrymen, who it would seem travelled more in pursuit of pleasure than improvement, he neglected no opportunity to store his mind with useful information, and to form his manners upon a careful discrimination of accomplishments that would return him to his country in possession of those graces that bring forward with effect the honour and liberality of sentiment that always distinguish the Irish gentleman with a cultivated mind. His temper was even, his benevolence always alive to the claim of society, and the dearer ties of domestic life. He was distinguished to his last moment for an amenity of manners, that procured him the esteem and respect of all who knew him, and the warmest affection and personal attachment of those he honoured with his friendship. He was followed to the grave by a great number of the most respectable friends and relations, who by their personal attendance, and long train of equipages, seemed desirous to evince to the world their respect and their regret. His landed property devolves upon his only son, Arthur Gore, Esq. a Lieutenant in the 9th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At *Gibraltar*, Capt. John Hume, to Miss Joanna Stirling, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel James Stirling, of the 42d regt.—At *Halifax*, Nova Scotia, Capt. Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. of his Majesty's ship Triumph, to Miss Berkeley, daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. G. Berkeley.

Died. At *Kingston*, Jamaica, the Rev. F. G. Lecun, pastor of the Roman Catholic chapel, and the apostolic prefect of the Pope for the West Indies.—At *Charleston*, in America, after a few days illness, Michael Kalteisen, Esq. commandant of Fort Johnson, and captain in the United States regiment of artillerists. His death was announced by seventeen minute guns from Fort Johnson, which were answered by the same number from the gunboats in the harbour. Capt. Kalteisen had passed his seventy-eighth year. The colours of the shipping in the harbour were displayed half-masted, as a testimony of respect to his memory.—At *Elizabeth Town*, aged 70, Gen. Elias Dayton, late president of the society of Cincinnati, of the state of New Jersey.—At *New Port*, state of Delaware, aged 38, James Latimer, Esq. Possessing in an eminent degree those dispositions which delight in the promotion of virtue and happiness, his extended life was a continued illustration of the best attributes of public and private character. Endeared to his numerous family by every tender consideration, and to his friends and society by worth and usefulness, he lived esteemed and died regretted by all who knew him. The demonstrations of sorrow and respect paid by every class of citizens throughout an extensive neighbourhood, is the best tribute that could be offered to his memory.—At his seat near the *Schuylkill*, aged 62, General Peter Muhlenburg. This gentleman in early life yielded to the wishes of his father, the Rev. Dr. Henry Muhlenburg, then patriarch of the German Lutheran church in Pensylvania, by becoming a minister of the episcopal church, in which capacity he acted in an acceptable manner in Virginia until the year 1776, when he became a member of the Convention, soon after which he quitted his gown for the sword, and was appointed colonel of a regiment of that state. In the year 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general in the revolutionary army, in which capacity he acted until the termination of the war gave liberty and independence to his country, at which time he was promoted to the rank of major-general. After the peace he was chosen by his fellow-citizens of his native state to fill in succession the various stations of vice-president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, member of the House of Representatives, and senator of the United States; and afterwards appointed by the President of the United States supervisor of the excise in Pennsylvania, and finally, collector of the port of Philadelphia, which office he held at the time of his death. In all the above military and political stations, General Muhlenburg acted with fidelity to the country and honour to himself: he was brave in the field and firm

firm in the cabinet. In private life he was strictly just; in his domestic and social attachments he was affectionate and sincere; and in his intercourse with his friends and fellow citizens always amiable and unassuming. His remains were interred with military honours near to those of his ancestors, and a part of his own family, at Providence, in the county of Montgomery, and were attended to the grave by a large concourse of respectable citizens

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

About the end of December, General Moore with his troops, amounting to 8 or 9000 men, arrived at the isle of Wight from Gibraltar. The reason of his return is not made public.

The new year commenced with violent storms, in which much damage was sustained at sea. The Anson frigate was lost on the Cornish coast, with her captain and part of the crew; and Sir Charles Cotton, with many transports, was obliged to put back to Falmouth.

The House of Assembly in Jamaica, on Oct. 29th, passed certain resolutions expressing their high dissatisfaction with the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, both as threatening the ruin of the colony, and as an unconstitutional interference on the part of the British government in their right of legislating for themselves. They have agreed upon a petition to his Majesty for redress of grievances, and threaten a suspension of all supplies to the king's troops and for military purposes after December 31st. In conclusion they demand a relinquishment by the Imperial Parliament of every pretension to interference in their internal government or affairs.

The emperor Napoleon has retaliated the last orders of the English council respecting neutrals, by a most violent decree, dated Dec. 17th, the substance of which is a declaration that every neutral vessel which has submitted to be searched at sea by a British cruizer, shall be regarded as *denationized*, and shall be subject to be made prize of by French ships of war. The British islands are further declared to be in a state of blockade *by land and sea;* and every ship of whatever nation sailing to or from the ports of England, its colonies, or places occupied by its troops, is subjected to capture. A subsequent order has forbidden all exportation of every kind from the ports of France; and it is supposed that the same will be extended to those of Holland. Thus it is his object, by suspending all commercial navigation, to starve out the maritime superiority of Great Britain.

Accounts have been received that the island of Madeira capitulated without resistance on Dec. 24th to a British force, under Gen. Beresford and Sir Sam. Hood. The terms import that the island is delivered to his Britannic Majesty, upon condition that it shall be re-delivered to the Prince-Regent of Portugal as soon as free ingress or egress to the ports of Portugal and its colonies shall be re-established, and the sovereignty of that kingdom shall be emancipated from the controul and influence of France.

The distresses of the times have at length produced a meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and inhabitants of Leeds and its neighbourhood, held at the Mixed Cloth Hall of that town on Jan. 19th, and attended by between 8 and 10,000 persons. A set of resolutions was unanimously agreed to, declarative

of

of the distress under which that part of the kingdom labours, which is imputed to the war; and determining that a petition should be presented to his Majesty, praying him to adopt such measures as may be thought most advisable for restoring at an early period the blessings of peace. The meeting seems to have been entirely unconnected with party, and was neither countenanced nor attended by any of the leading persons of the county.

On January 21st the session of Parliament was opened by commission, and the King's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. The greatest part of it consisted in a recapitulation of the well-known events which had taken place since the prorogation. It states that his Majesty had been apprized of the enemy's intention, after the treaty of Tilsit, to force the neutral powers into co-operation against this country, and to employ the whole naval force of Europe for that purpose, and specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark. On this ground it justifies the proceedings relative to those countries. It mentions that the enemy's attempts to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late allies have been too successful with respect to Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and that the ministers from those powers have demanded and received their passports. It laments that his Majesty has not been able to terminate the war with the Ottoman Porte; but applauds the firmness of the king of Sweden in adhering to his alliance with this country, in which it trusts that he will be duly supported by parliament. The speech then adverts to the rejection of the treaty of amity and commerce by the United States of America; and affirms, that "for an unauthorised act of force committed against an American ship of war, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation." It speaks of pretensions made by the American government inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain, which his Majesty is determined never to admit, yet expresses a hope that the subsisting difficulties of discussion may be removed. It then alludes to the measures of retaliation which have been resorted to in consequence of the French decree of blockade, and which will require parliamentary aid for their full operation. To the House of Commons the speech states such an increase in the produce of the permanent and temporary revenues, as lead to the hope that it may be possible to raise the supplies for the year without any material additions to the public burthens. It concludes with asserting, that the sole object of this "purely defensive war" is the attainment of a secure and honourable peace, but which "can only be negotiated upon a footing of perfect equality."

In the subsequent debates upon the addresses, the ground taken by the opposers chiefly related to the aggression of Denmark, relative to which, some of the speakers considered the necessity of it as not sufficiently justified by any documents laid before parliament, while others in the most unqualified manner condemned the measure, as a violation of all public right and equity. Other topics were touched upon, but only collaterally. One amendment moved by the Duke of Norfolk, and two by Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, were negatived: no division was attempted in the House of Commons.

Accounts have been received of the sailing of the Rochfort fleet, consisting of six sail of the line, one frigate, and a brig, which escaped the English blockading squadron. This squadron, however, with a detachment from the Channel fleet, are gone in quest of them.

The

The Americans have accommodated their differences with the Algerines.

A large number of troops has entered Zealand from Holstein, and many gun-boats are preparing in the Danish harbours, probably for an invasion of Sweden, should she persist in her alliance with Great Britain.

After much anxious speculation on the probable resolutions of the American Congress, the mercantile world has been astonished by the intelligence of a very extraordinary act passed by that body on the 22d of December. In order to avoid the losses and hostilities which could not fail to be the consequence of the measures respectively adopted by England and France for the destruction of neutral commerce, it has taken the decisive step of laying a strict embargo upon all the vessels of the United States, which by this act are prohibited from departing from any of their ports; and at the same time ships from all other nations are commanded to quit the American harbours, with or without cargoes, as soon as the act is notified to them. Thus, for the sake of peace, America has consented to suspend all that traffic which seemed to be her animating principle, and to cut herself off from the rest of the world. The act passed by a majority of near two to one.

Britannia now navigates a subject ocean, on which her ships have not a friendly port except those of her own colonies—Queen of a Sea without a Shore!

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The present is, perhaps, the most singular æra which the history of commerce ever presented. France and England, the two countries which hold the destinies of the universe, seem to be rivalling each other in throwing impediments in the way of trade—not that such is the intention of our ministers, but that it is a natural consequence of the circumstances under which their late orders in council have been brought into operation. The aggression was clearly on the side of the enemy, but it is equally clear that the insignificance of his maritime strength makes his aggression of comparatively little effect. Our measures are only those of retaliation, but the extent of our naval dominion makes that retaliation equivalent to a complete subjugation of all maritime intercourse. Buonaparte, who, with all his skill in tactics and court intrigue, is a very indifferent political economist, has long been puzzled to account for the amplitude of our revenue and the stability of our credit. Like other superficial reasoners, he can conceive no way of realizing wealth but by gaining it from foreign countries; and he thought that his prohibitory decrees could scarcely fail to cut up our riches in their source. Accordingly his noted proclamation of 21st November, 1806, which he modestly termed a blockade of the British isles, forbade at first the entrance into France or her dependencies of all neutrals from England. On the representation of the American ambassador, however, the decree was immediately suspended in their favour, and this suspension continued till October last, when, in consequence of our order of council of the 2d of that month, the prohibition was made absolute. His late decree, issued from Milan, not only confirmed this absolute prohibition, but subjected to capture at sea all neutrals which conformed to the British regulations. As yet, however, we know of no example in which this has been acted upon, for our last accounts from Holland mention, that the detained Americans were to be released and their cargoes admitted to entry on paying 25 per cent. duty. At the same time it is understood, that this indulgence is extended only to ships which arrived some time ago, and that the decree will in future be enforced in all its rigour.

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We may daily expect to hear of the sensation produced in America by our order in council of 11th Nov. The ship which carried them out is understood to have reached Boston on the 13th December, but as the distance to Washington is considerable, a week or ten days would elapse before these orders could occupy the deliberations of Congress. Of the two houses, which like our Lords and Commons, compose the American parliament, the Senate is evidently the more pacific. The Philadelphia merchants lately presented a memorial not only against the Non Importation Act, but against the claim of the American government to have their merchant ships exempted from our search. Of this petition the House of representatives expressed their disapprobation *ab initio*, and refused even to refer it to a committee. The Senate, it was thought, would have done the same, but after a warm debate it was carried by 16 to 13 that the reference should be made. The embargo was caused by news from France.

All accounts from the continent agree in stating, that the price of produce is much increased, and that the wish for peace is universal. Although our sufferings are much less than those of the continent, they are, notwithstanding, so great as to excite considerable attention in parliament. The Yorkshire petition has made great noise. Addresses in favour of the ministry and of a vigorous prosecution of the war have begun to come in. Scotland takes the lead, and the Gazette of the 24th contained three of this description, namely, from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Port Glasgow. These addresses do not dissemble that they suffer by the war, but they maintain that it is only by a perseverance in the contest and in individual privation that secure terms of peace are to be obtained. Another part of the mercantile body, however, think differently. They consider that Buonaparte's relinquishment of his pretended right of interfering with our maritime laws is an earnest of his desire to make peace. They think that enough has been done in war to assure the safety of the country, and to give permanence to a state of tranquillity; and they are therefore willing to meet the French half way in the work of negotiation. These persons are in the habit of referring to Lord Lauderdale's negotiation, from which it appears that Buonaparte offered us the retention of Malta and the Cape, with the restitution of Hanover, and was willing to make a large addition to these cessions if we would give Sicily to the king of Naples.

Our ships were admitted into the port of Memel after the peace of Tilsit, without any other formality than that of hoisting an American flag. This, it seems, has not escaped the observation of the French; and it is alleged in their late official paper (Moniteur, 7th Jan.) as a reason for treating Prussia with rigour. We are thus excluded from every corner of Europe except the coast of Sweden, and no trade can henceforth be carried on with the countries dependant on France but by smuggling. If the expectation of peace is not realized, we may soon expect to see the plan of smuggling generally adopted.

Two publications have lately attracted much notice in the mercantile world. One is entitled, *Britain independent of Commerce*, and professes to shew that commerce is of much less consequence to our national prosperity than is commonly supposed, the real wealth of the country lying in its land. The other, entitled *Commerce Defended*, admits the value of land, but combats the arguments against trade, proving by a chain of elegant and forcible reasoning that it is to commerce that the land-holder is indebted for the greatest part of the value of his property.

An East India fleet sailed from Portsmouth about the 20th ult. and another West India convoy (the third for the season) is spoken of for the early part of the present month. The homeward-bound West India fleets from Jamaica and the West Indies may soon be expected. Their number is much smaller than usual, and fortunate it is, considering the miserable depression of the sugar market. Nothing has yet been done by Government to relieve the unfortunate planter. An idea has been lately circulated, on the authority of the Edinburgh Review, that the low price of sugar is owing to a general overstock in the whole market of the world. But this is not the case, for in many parts of the continent sugar is scarce and dear, and were peace restored, its consumption would increase surprizingly; both the means of the purchasers would be augmented, and

and the expences of conveyance would be lessened—circumstances of incalculable importance in determining the demand for an article.

The issue of the dividends, which for January and July amount to above six millions each time, has made money continue plenty. The number of bankruptcies is smaller than last month, but is still very considerable. Stocks have been rather higher, owing partly to the expectation of a negotiation, partly to the plenty of money. Wine, which had fallen very much on the arrival of the Lisbon ships two months ago, has since risen in price.

The low price of molasses or treacle has induced many farmers to use it, after being much diluted with water, in fattening cattle. Its effects, we are informed, exceed the most sanguine expectations, and it begins to be accounted the most healthful and economical food of any for this purpose. A letter, explaining the mode of using it, lately appeared in the London newspapers, but want of room prevents us from noticing it at length in this place. The principal suggestion in it was, to dilute the molasses in the most copious manner with water, as the fattening power would still much exceed expectation.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced - - - - - -	63⅛ ⅜
4 per Cent. - - - - - - - - -	82⅛ ⅛ ¼
Omnium - - - - - - - - - -	—
Imp. 3 p. c. - - - - - - - - -	62⅞ 63
Exch. Bills 1. 3 P.	
Consols for Feb. - - - - - - -	63½

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in JAN. 1808; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New-Bridge-street, London.*

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, at 630l. per share, including the half-yearly dividend to Christmas of 20l. clear of property tax.—*Grand Junction,* 90l. to 91l. ex. dividend.—*Ashton and Oldham,* 90l. to 89l.—*Ellesmere,* 55l.—*Grand Surrey,* 45l.—*Croydon,* 52l. 10s. to 55l.—*Kennet and Avon,* 20l. shares at 10s. premium.—*East India Dock Stock,* at 122l. per cent.—*London Dock Stock,* 110. ex. dividend.—*West India Dock,* shut.—*Imperial Assurance,* 10l. per cent. premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1808.

The present occupations of the farmers are, manuring and preparing the lands for the various spring crops, and sowing beans and peas. The mazagan beans and few winter-sown peas look well, as do the lands generally. Some of the rye and rape crops, but the tares are supposed not to have planted so well in general. From the excessive price of seed peas, and 35s. per bushel has been given, a greater quantity of barley than usual will probably be sown this year.

The wheats in many parts have inclined to be rank and winter proud, from the late warmth and openness of the weather; but the frost has in some degree checked the too luxuriant vegetation, and it may be said the wheat crop, for the greater part, never looked better, nor is there any complaint of the wire-worm. A considerable breadth of land is destined to spring wheat, in those districts where that important culture is in use.

The frost, and particularly the changeable weather, will very soon destroy the remainder of the turnip crop. Grass has been short the season through, yet much stock has been wintered abroad, not much to their good proof. The young artificial grasses look well on all good lands. Straw is universally short, and home feeding dear, from the high price of hay, and perhaps from the too general neglect of certain profitable articles for winter use. Oil cake sells at

17 guineas a thousand. Potatoes are applied in some parts to fattening both sheep and oxen, but not extensively.

Lambing of the Dorset ewes has been generally successful, but a considerable number of lambs have been lost in the snow. In exposed situations, and in districts backward in improved cultivation, much distress will certainly be experienced this spring from a want of food for cattle. Cows plentiful, but bare of flesh, and generally a scarcity of good fat pigs.

Smithfield. Beef, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d. Mutton, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. House Lamb, 6s. Veal, 5s. to 8s. 0d. Pork, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d. Bacon, 6s. Irish do. 3s. 8d. to 5s. Fat, 4s. 2d. Skins 20d. to 25d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The unsettled state of the weather in the preceding month impeded in a great measure all field work. In the milder part some attempts were made to commence the business of ploughing for the setting of beans and sowing early oats, which have been stopped by the fall of snow. The winter green growing crops will be much benefitted by it. The men have gone to thrash in the barns to procure straw for the foddering yards, or with the teams to carry out manure, remove earth, and bring home fire-wood.

Feeding sheep in the dry weather did well at turnips and coleseed. The practice lately adopted in the fens of cutting and carrying coleseed to stall-feeding cattle has become pretty general, and found to answer. In the markets few sales have been made of cows and calves store stock, which are offered at very reduced prices. Hay has rose in value very considerably, and garden stuff every where were never known so dear.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	68	11	59	5
Rye	45	11	44	2
Barley	38	7	37	5
Oats	29	9	29	9
Beans	55	9	60	9
Peas	67	2	61	1
Oatmeal	43	6	26	2
Bigg	—	—	32	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

WE beg leave to remark to A. B. who has sent a letter of observations upon the paper "On the Imitative Principle as an Instrument in Education," that he appears to have overlooked the writer's declaration, that he regards "a day-school *as no deviation from the domestic plan." Others of his objections have been anticipated by the exceptions expressly stated by that writer.*

The following pieces are left at Messrs. Longman's and Co. upon return to their respective writers on application.

Prose.—*Werter. A. B. on the Poor. St. Dominic the Loricated. Hibernicus. W. R. A. B. J. C. T. M. T. W. W. D. Oberon. V. D. L. S. Lactuca. C. D. M. B. L.*

Verse.—*Ode to Ambition. Buchanan imitated. On the Death of Mrs. C. Smith. Henry and Hannah. On the Panorama of Youth. To the Memory of J. P. Palm. J. M. S. Man of Misery. Arundel. Greek Epitaph. Liw. A. Z. Sorrow's Banquet. Stanzas on Woman.*

Many of the above are returned not for want of intrinsic merit, but on account of superabundance of similar matter, or some particular reason relative to our miscellany.